The Library of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society

The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,783 New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1886.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captains.	TUESDAY, 1886.
L ROME	5013	1000	G. F. Cates	7th Sept.
M MALWA	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	14th „
L CLYDE	4124	800	E. M. Edmonds	24th Friday
— ASSAM	3038	500	J. P. Hassall	1st Oct.
L SUTLEJ	4149	800	A. H. Johnson	8th „
M BENGAL	45.0	800	W. B. Andrews	15th „
L THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	22nd „
— GWALIOR	2733	500	R. Haselwood	29th „

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through tickets issued including railway fare from Brindisi to London and names registered for places in the sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge will leave the P. & O. Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1886.
RAVENNA	3372	700	A. B. Daniell	3rd Sept.
VERONA	3116	600	M. de Horne	17th „
CATHAY	2983	500	E. Ashdown	1st Oct.
ROHILLA	3500	700	W. Barratt	15th „
HYDASPES	2984	500	G. Scrivener	29th „

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, August 31, 1886.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
„ to Marseilles „ 520, „ 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
MANILLA	5,000	800	10th Sept.	1st Nov.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	1st Oct.	20th Nov.
ARCHIMEDE	4,000	600	20th Oct.	10th Dec.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th Nov.	1st Jan. 1887

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
R. RUBBATTINO	5,000	6th Sept.
BORMIDA	3,500	15th Oct.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Aug. 27, 1886.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI* AND TRIESTE.

* In order to avoid quarantine, steamers will proceed from Port Said to Trieste direct, omitting Brindisi, until further notice.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1886.
PANDORA	T. Radonicich	3,500	500	16th Sept.
POSEIDON	G. Doncich	4,600	650	25th Sept.
BERENICE	C. Bechtinger	3,500	550	3rd October
THISBE	A. Ballovich	3,500	500	16th „
VORWARTS	F. Radonicich	2,800	450	3rd Nov.
AMPHITRITE	B. Gelcich	4,600	600	16th „

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 5th, and BRINDISI on the 7th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail. 1886.
TITANIA	S. Mersa	4,200	550	2nd Oct.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Ag. Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street,
Bombay, 25th August 1886.

ANGLO-INDIAN SPINNING & MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given, that at a meeting held at the Head Office, Manchester, yesterday, a DIVIDEND of Rs. 5 per share, for the half-year ending 30th June, 1886, was declared.

The Dividend will be paid on and after 6th September, to Shareholders in India, whose names appear on the Register on 4th inst., and on production of share certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 4th to 6th September, both days inclusive.

Copies of the Report for the past year will be posted to Shareholders, when received from England,

By order of the Local Committee,
P. PEARSON,
Secretary in Bombay.
29, Rampart Row Bombay, 2nd September, 1886.

BURMA,

AFTER THE CONQUEST,

VIEWED IN ITS POLITICAL, SOCIAL, AND COMMERCIAL ASPECTS,
FROM
MANDALAY.
BY
GRATTAN GEARY,
FELLOW OF THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY, AUTHOR OF "THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY," AND EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

"Having written this brief volume on 'Burma, After the Conquest,' the idea occurs to me that the chief excuse for the book is to be found in the circumstance that it fulfils, by accident, or fate, though not of set purpose, the office which the Provost Marshal's camera accomplished in placing on record the effect of the bullets on the dacoits executed at Mandalay. It brings into a focus the hopes and fears, the actions and the passions, in play during the interregnum in Burma, between the deposition of King Theebaw and the advent of Lord Dufferin, to pronounce the decree fixing the future of the country."—*Author's Preface.*

LONDON:
SAMPSON LOW, MARSTON, SEARLE, AND REVINGTON,
CROWN BUILDINGS, 188, FLEET STREET.
BOMBAY: THACKER & CO., LIMITED, and at the "*BOMBAY GAZETTE*" Offices.

Rs. 4. Postage annas 4 extra.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURACHEE VIA KATYWAR COAST.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons on FRIDAY, 10th September, 1886, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Kutch Mandvie.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on MONDAY, 13th September, (on arrival of Outward English Mail), calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA

S. S. "MALDA," 1,945 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 8th September, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on THURSDAY, the 9th September, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 6th September, 1886. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EMOLLIENT
LEATHER PRESERVER

IS the best application for leather, renders it Waterproof and pliable. An invaluable application for Boots of all kinds, Harness and every species of Leather.

A most useful article in hot climates.
Price per bottle, Black or Brown, Re. 1-4.

TREACHER & CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

JAVA CIGARS.

THE JAVA GEMS.

THESE are prepared specially for TREACHER & Company, from the very finest selected Tobacco. In Flavour and Aroma they are far superior to the ordinary run of Cigars, and those who appreciate a good smoke should give them a trial.

They are described by an old Indian of upwards of twenty years' residence "as being the very best Cigars he had ever smoked in India."

Java Gems No. 1	per box of 100	Rs.	3-8
„ „ No. 2	„	„	3-4
„ „ No. 3	„	„	3-0

TEACHER & CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS AND CHEMICALS.

CAMERAS, LENSES, TENTS, STANDS,
PRINTING FRAMES, GLASS
BATHS, PLATE BOXES,
ROLLING PRESSES.
GLASS AND EARTHENWARE
DISHES, CARD MOUNTS,
ALBUMENIZED PAPER, COLLODIONS,
VARNISHES,
AND
PHOTOGRAPHIC REQUISITES
Of every description and best manufacture on Sale by

TREACHER AND Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

JOHN BRINSMEAD & SONS' PIANOS, with the new tuning apparatus at London Prices Plus 12½ per cent., being cost of freight, etc., to Bombay.

Under special arrangements with the Manufacturers the Undersigned beg respectfully to bring to the notice of the Public that they are in a position to sell these Pianos—the most perfect Pianos constructed—at the above prices.

Illustrated Price Lists free on application.

MARCKS & Co., LIMITED,
SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY

LATEST OUT!

THE NEW WEED
"MOUNG LOO"
DIRECT FROM BURMA.

Rs. 22-0 ....per 1,000.
Rs. 2-8 ....per box of 100.

A mild, free, and fragrant smoke, specially suited for the present damp weather.

SAMPLES ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG,
BOMBAY.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:

TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER
AT THE
FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS IN GUJARAT,
BEING
A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,
WITH
Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.
Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna.
Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row.

FRAMJEE NOWROJEE,

No. 9, FORBES STREET,
OLDEST DEPOT
OF
INDIAN OILMANSTORES,
ESTABLISHED IN BOMBAY
FOR 50 YEARS.
AWARDED MEDALS
AT
THE LONDON EXHIBITION OF 1873,
AT
THE AMSTERDAM EXHIBITION OF 1883,
AND
AT THE JUBILEE EXHIBITION OF MELBOURNE OF 1884-85.
DIPLOMAS AWARDED
AT THE MELBOURNE EXHIBITION OF 1883,
AND
AT THE VIENNA EXHIBITION OF 1873.
Price List on Application.
LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO MESSES AND CLUBS.
NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS SIGNED BY ME.

DRAWING AND SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS, AND ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

TREACHER & Co. are direct Importers of the highest class of Instruments only. They are the special manufacture of a leading London maker, and are in use in the principal Government Offices, this being a sufficient guarantee for their accuracy and for their excellence of workmanship and finish. The Prices will be found to bear favourable comparison with the best London Houses.

DRAWING INSTRUMENTS.

CASES BRASS INSTRUMENTS.
CASES ELECTRUM INSTRUMENTS.
SPARE INSTRUMENTS, HALF SETS.
BOWS, DIVIDERS, PROTRACTORS.
PROPORTIONAL COMPASSES.
BEAM and POCKET COMPASSES.
ARCHITECTS' and BUILDERS' SCALES.
ENGINEERS' and TRIANGULAR SCALES.
PARALLEL and POCKET RULES.
STRAIGHT EDGES. TEE SQUARES.
CURVES. SET SQUARES.
DRAWING BOARDS. STENCIL PLATES.

SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS.

THEODOLITES.
LEVELS. LEVELLING STAVES.
CLINOMETERS. SEXTANTS.
PRISMATIC COMPASSES.
MAGNETIC COMPASSES.
DUMPY LEVELS.
OPTICAL SQUARES.
CROSS STAFF-HEADS.
METALLIC TAPES.
LAND CHAINS and ARROWS.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

TREACHER & Co. are appointed Special Agents for Messrs. Winsor and Newton, the excellent quality of whose manufactures is so well known and appreciated.

WATER COLOURS, in Cakes, Pans, and Tubes.
PAPERS. BOOKS. BLOCKS.
TRACING PAPER and CLOTH.
SABLE and CAMEL-HAIR BRUSHES.
PENCILS. CRAYONS. SAUCERS. SLANTS.
OIL COLOURS, in Collapsible Tubes.
COLOUR BOXES. CANVAS.
PAPER MILLBOARDS. PANELS.
SABLE and HOG-HAIR BRUSHES.
VARNISHES. OILS. MEDIA.

AGENTS FOR
SCHLEICHER AND SCHULL'S CELEBRATED PAPERS.

ILLUSTRATED PRICED CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

NEW MUSIC.

S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.

SONGS.	Keys.	Authors.
Just the old way	F. G. A. B.	Behrend
Daffodil time	D. E. F.	Marzialo
Only youth is happy	C. D. F.	Molloy
An old Garden	G. A. B.	Hope Temple
Come to me	A. B. C. D.	Denza
Unless	A. B.	Caracciolo
The Young Brigade	C.	Jude
After Sundown	G.	Theo. Bonheur
At Anchor	C.	Odoardo Barri
It came with the merry may love	E. F. A.	Paolo Tosti
Love that came too late	B. C. D.	do.
My love and I	D. E. F.	do.
Marguerite	F. D.	Pinsuti
Someone's Sweet-heart	B. C. D.	do.

COMIC.		
I haven't for a long time now	G.	Slade Murray.
As I walks along my beat	G.	Tom Bass.
There's bigger fools than me in the Army	G.	do.

INSTRUMENTAL.		
Jubilee	Waltz	Coote.
Prés de Toi	do.	Waldteufel.
Neil d'amour	do.	do.
Douce Souvenance	do.	do.
After Sundown	do.	Bonheur.
Swinging	do.	Ed. Silva.
Ivy	do.	Fabian Rose.
My Sweet-heart's Schottische		
Jubilee Gavotte		Celian Kottaun.

NEW MUSIC CONSTANTLY ARRIVING. CATALOGUES AND PRICE LISTS POST FREE.

S. ROSE & CO. BOMBAY.

CONVENIENT FAMILY OR BACHELORS' JARS.

The jars are protected with wicker work, and are made to contain 2 or 4 Imperial gallons

	Per 2 gals.	Per 4 gals.
SCOTCH or IRISH WHISKY (inclusive of jar)	Rs. 22 8	Rs. 43 0
COGNAC **** do.	„ 36 0	„ 70 0
COGNAC *** do.	„ 32 0	„ 62 0
COGNAC ** do.	„ 27 8	„ 53 0
COGNAC * do.	„ 25 8	„ 49 0
SHERRY, Manzanilla	„ 22 8	„ 43 0
LOCK TAPS (plated), effectually protecting contents	each	„ 4 0
JARS, 2 gallon, allowed for if delivered free at our godown	„	„ 3 0
JARS, 4 gallon, do. do. do.	„	„ 4 0

THE ABOVE PRICES ARE SUBJECT TO DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
BOMBAY.
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

ARTISTIC RECREATION FOR ALL.

THE BOMBAY PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY
KALBADEVIE ROAD,
(ABOVE KALBADEVIE POST OFFICE,)

BEG to announce to the Nobilities and Gentries of Bombay that they have opened a First Class Studio" under an eminent Artist from Europe, who has an experience of fifteen years in th largest studios of Paris, Berlin and Hamburg, undertake to execute business in every branch of Photographic, Oilpainting and enlarging from minature to life size in the best styles at moderate prices.

Studio open daily from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. Office open from 8 a. m. to 6. p. m. for any previous engagements.

THE BOMBAY PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY.

SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS.

Illustrated price-lists free on application.

SOUNDY & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

PATRONIZED BY

H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF BOMBAY,
GENERAL SIR C. G. ARBUTHNOT, K.C.B.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,
FORT, BOMBAY

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD.,

OPTICIANS, &c.

PRICE LIST OF BEST PEBBLE SPECTACLES AND EYEGLASSES

OF MESSRS. MARCKS' OWN MAKE

Single Temple Spectacles—Gold	30,	Silver 20,	Steel	10-0
Turnpin do.	„ 36	„ 25	„	10-0
Sporting or Billiard do.	„ 40	„ 25	„	10-0
Folders or Pince Nez do.	„ 25	Tortoiseshell		16-0
Do. do.	Gilt	6 Steel		6-0
Neutral Tinted Globulars				5-0
Japanese Cap Eye Protectors				8-0
Stirrup Eye Protectors				8-0

Pamphlet and Price List of Dr. MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES FREE ON APPLICATION.

SOLE AGENT:
MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

AMERICAN ORGANS AND HARMONIUMS.

Illustrated price-lists free.

SOUNDY & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

POSTPONEMENT OF THE FINE ARTS EXHIBITION.

IN VIEW of the visit of their ROYAL HIGHNESSES the DUKE and DUCHESS of CONNAUGHT to Poona, the OPENING of the WESTERN INDIA FINE ARTS SOCIETY'S EXHIBITION at Poona, has been POSTPONED to SATURDAY, the 22nd October, 1886.

Pictures, or Articles, for Exhibition must, therefore, reach the Secretary before the 24th September—(Four days *later* for very distant Contributors.

But to ensure their being entered in the Catalogue now in preparation, full particulars of pictures or articles to be contributed, should reach the Secretary before the 23rd September.

For Prospectus and all information apply to

TOM LE MESURIER,
Honorary Secretary.
87, Civil Lines, Poona.

COOPER, MADON AND CO.'S SPECIAL MANUFACTURE.

WRITING PAPER AND ENVELOPES.

CREAM LAID NOTE AND ENVELOPES.

NOTE PER 5 QUIRE BOX.	Lge 8vo.	Sm 8vo.	Albert	Queen's.
Treble thick	2-12	1-10	1-12	1-8
Double „	2-4	1-8	1-8	1-4
Extra „	1-12	...	...	...

ENVELOPES Per 100	Lge 8vo.	Sm 8vo.	Albert	Queen's.
Treble thick	2-4	2-0	1-12	1-8
Double „	1-12	1-8	1-4	1-4
Extra „	1-8	...	...	...

OVERLAND AND INLAND BANK POST.

PAPER PER 5 QUIRE BOX.	Quarto.	Med 8vo.	Sm 8 vo.
Hand-made, cream	5-0	2-8	...
Superfine, Cream Wove	...	1-4	1-0

ENVELOPES Per 100	Med. 8vo. 4to in four	in 3, Med 8vo. in half	Sm 8vo. in three	Sm 8vo. in half
Hand-made, cream	1-12	...	...	...
Superfine, Cream Wove	1-0	1-4	0-12	1-0

OVERLAND AND INLAND MOURNING.

PAPER PER 5 QUIRE BOX.		Narrow, Middle or Broad	Ex-Broad	Dbl Brd.
Superfine Cream Wove	Md 8vo.	1-8	1-10	1-12
„ „	Sm 8vo.	1-6	1-8	1-10

ENVELOPES Per 100		Narrow, Middle or Broad	Ex-Broad	Dbl Broad
Superfine Cream Wove	Md 8vo.	1-8	1-10	1-12
„ „	Sm 8vo.	1-6	1-8	1-10

COOPER, MADON AND CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BISQUIT DUBOUCHE & CO.'S BRANDY.

WE have arranged to keep in stock this well-known BRANDY FOR SALE:—

In Bottles Rs. 21-8 per case.
In Flasks „ 23-4 „
In ½ Flasks „ 25-4 „

This Brandy has already won a reputation of its own with the public, so we can safely recommend it for general use. Trial orders are solicited from persons up to this time using other brands. Special terms will be quoted on application to wholesale dealers

SOLE AGENT:
MEIFFRE NEVEU AND Co.,
No 5, PATELL STREET

SUB-AGENT:
JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE,
PHAIDOWNEE.

GENTLEMEN'S HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

WE have now a VERY LARGE and FRESH Assortment of the above, SPECIALLY ADAPTED for the coming Hot Season.

UNDERVESTS.		Rs.	a.
Cotton Lace	from	3	12
Balbriggan Lace	from	7	0
Silk Lace	from	10	0
Brown Merino, Very Fine	from	7	0
White Summer Merino, Very Fine	from	4	8
Silk and Wool, Finest Make and Coolest Wear	from	7	8
International		2	8
Striped Balbriggan, Thin Make		7	8
PANTS OR DRAWERS.			
Brown Merino	from	8	0
White Gauze Merino, Cool and Thin	from	6	8
Anglo-Indian (Silk and Wool to Match) Vests	from	8	8
Striped Balbriggan, new Patterns	from	9	0
International do.	from	3	0

SOCKS.		Rs.	a.
Fine Cotton Silk Clocks	per doz. pair	11	8
„ „ Embroidered Fronts	„	19	0
Lisle Thread, Black, with Clocks	per pair	2	12
Lisle Thread Stripes	per doz.	16	8
Balbriggan New Stripes	from	21	0
PLAIN COLORS DRABS.			
Browns, Seal, Cardinal Navy, &c.	from	21	0
Balbriggan Blue or Black Embroidered Fancy Fronts, for evening wear	per pair	2	12
Summer Merino, New Stripes, and Plain Colors	from	17	8

CASH DISCOUNT 10 PER CENT.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., LD.,
HOSIERS, SHIRTMAKERS, & OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY & SECUNDERABAD.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

VOLUNTEER ATHLETICS.

IN CONNECTION WITH AND UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE VOL. CLUB.

GRAND MILITARY ASSAULT-AT-ARMS

AT THE

GAIETY THEATRE,

BOMBAY,

ON THE

8TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1886.

CONTESTS OPEN TO VOLUNTEERS ONLY.

EVENTS.

Event		Prize
1. Dumb-bell Display.		
2. Bayonet vs. Bayonet	Prize Rs.	30
3. Sword vs. Sword	,, ,,	30
4. Boxing (Heavy weights over 9½ stone)	,, ,,	30
5. Indian Club Display.		
6. Bayonet vs. Sword	,, ,,	30
7. Fencing	,, ,,	30
8. Boxing (Light weights 9½ stone and under)	,, ,,	30

Best All-Round-Man in the above—A cup valued Rs. 50

ADMISSION—Rs. 3, 2, 1.
Volunteers in Uniform half price to the above
Pit .... annas 8
Doors open at 8-30.
Entertainment to commence at 9 o'clock sharp.

Tickets for Boxes and Stalls to be had at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., and also at the doors on the night of the Assault-at-Arms.

V GAIETY THEATRE. R

THE FASHIONABLE EVENING RESORT.
UNCEASING POPULARITY
of the renowned and only
HUDSON'S SURPRISE PARTY,
The Donators of Mirth and Music,
THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, SEPT. 7TH.
The Performance will be characterised by
VARIETY TO SATIETY WITHOUT IMPROPRIETY
INTRODUCING
SINGULAR SCENES BEFORE THE FOOT-LIGHTS.
FUN, FOLLY AND FRIVOLITY.
HUGE GUFFAWS FROM SABLE AGE.
GROTESQUE TERPSICHOREAN MOVEMENTS.
WOOLY COMPLICATIONS CONDUCIVE TO LOUD LAUGHTER.
And a Programme
FULL AND RUNNING OVER WITH SIDE SPLITTING FUN.
TO-NIGHT, TO-NIGHT, TO-NIGHT.

Admission Rs. 3; 2; 1; and 8 Annas. Smiling at 9.
Reserved Seats may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Limited.

T. HUDSON,
Proprietor and Manager.

NOTICE.—The SURPRISE PARTY perform at the Morley Hall, Colaba, TO-MORROW EVENING (Wednesday), and again at the Gaiety, on THURSDAY EVENING.

ANNOUNCEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.

ARIEL.

THE MODERN MYSTERY.
THE LATEST EUROPEAN SENSATION.

A Lady suspended in Mid-Air without any support, will be on exhibtion at Soundy and Co.'s Music Saloon from to-morrow Wednesday. Admission Re. 1 children half-price. Full particulars in to-morrow's issue.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rs. 10 per share on the fullypaid up shares of Rs. 200 each, and Rs. 7½ per share on the 150 Rs. paid up shares, equivalent to 10 per cent. per annum, will be paid on and after the 20th instant at the registered office of the company, No. 26, Apollo Street, Fort, on production of share certificates.

By order of the Directors,
ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
Secretaries and Managers.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 17th to the 21st instant, both days inclusive.

NOW READY.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy .... Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart-Row, Fort.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, of the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the toal for the month and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance.... Rs. 10
Single Copy .... Annas 4

PRINTING INK.—Best printing ink ever introduced into India. The undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for India for this printing ink. The best and cheapest in the market.

F. FISCHER & Co.
Meadow Street, Bombay.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.

The descriptions of Goods are supplied at Co-operative Store prices for Cash by

HENRY S. KING & CO.
65, CORNHILL, LONDON
whose new illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST

will be sent post free on application or may be obtained from KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta.

THE VOLKART'S UNITED PRESS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Registered office of the Company, No. 5, Rampart Row, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th September, 1886, at 4-30 o'clock p.m., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and audited accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1886, and to declare a dividend.
2. To elect a Director in the place of one retiring by rotation, but who is eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint an auditor for the ensuing year and to fix his remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 1st until the 8th September, 1886, both days inclusive, during which period the Books of the Company will be OPENED for the inspection of shareholders.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 25th August, 1886.

THE HARVEY AND SABAPATHY COMPANY, Limited.

TENDERS FOR SUPPLYING HOOPS, GUNNIES, & TWINE.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of HOOPS, GUNNIES, and TWINE, at any or all of the Company's Factories during the ensuing Cotton season. Particulars may be obtained at the office of the undersigned.

Sealed Tenders will be received at the Company's offices, No. 18, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, up to 1 p. m., on SATURDAY, the 11th September, after which hour no tenders will be received.

The undersigned do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

The successful tenderer will be required to deposit a sum of Rs. 1,000 as security for the due fulfilment of his contract.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
p. p. HARVEY & CO.,
NARAYAN DHONDOBA.
Secretaries & Agents, the Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.
Bombay, 4th September, 1886.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that JUMNADAS VUSONJI PURSHOTUM, the only son of the late VUSONJI PURSHOTUM, of Bombay, Hindu, deceased, was born on the 12th Bhadurwa Sud S. 1925 (17th September, 1869), and has consequently not yet attained the age of 18 years or his majority.

This notice is given in consequence of the said JUMNADAS VUSONJI PURSHOTUM having some time past been induced on various occasions, though a minor, to SIGN his name of JUMNADAS VUSONJI to divers papers bearing adhesive and other stamps, and purporting to be promissory notes for considerable sums of money alleged to have been advanced to the said Jumnadas Vusonji, many of which papers are believed to have been undated and to have had the names of the payees thereof left blank, and all persons are named against any attempts which may be made by the present holders of any such writings to negotiate or otherwise deal with the same and against dealing with the said writings in any way.

The said Jumnadas Vusonji Purshotum has now discontinued the use of his name of Jamnadas Vusonji, and has adopted in lieu thereof the name of Jamnadas Vusonji Purshotum, which latter name he now uses and will hereafter use in lieu of his former name of Jumnadas Vusonji, and all Deeds, Writings, and other documents which the said Jumnadas Vusonjee Purshotum may hereafter sign or execute will be signed or executed by him in his present name of "Jumnadas Vusonjee Purshotum."—Dated this 4th day of September, 1886.

HORE, CONROY, & BROWN,
Solicitors for Javervahoo, the widow of Vusonji Purshotum, deceased, and the mother and natural guardian of Jumnadas Vusonji Purshotum, a minor.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

CRICKET SETS for children, from Rs. 2-2; Draft Board, from annas 14; Chessmen, from Re. 1-12; Dressed Dolls, from Re. 1-14, Rubber Toy, from annas 5; Other Toys, very cheap.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

WANTED a situation as MILL MANAGER, 33 years experience. Address "J. W.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

TAYLOR'S HOTEL, BOMBAY.—Cheap and comfortable accommodation for the monsoon.

PERAMBULATORS.—Single and double—with Bicycle Wheels, Rubber Tyres and Patent Hood. H. A. Geyer and Co.

FOR SALE, a very handsome single-seated miniature Brougham, in good order. Apply "BROUGHAM," care of this paper.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT, by SINA.—A paper on the introduction of representative institutions in India. 8 annas; postage, 1 anna.

VICTORIA and VICTORIA FAMILY HOTEL, No. 1 Esplanade, next to Gymkhana, and opposite to the Parade Ground. Nice, airy, comfortable rooms.

WATERPROOF CLOTHING! WATERPROOF CLOTHING!! Strong and Durable. Moderately, priced.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street.

WATCH-MAKERS' TOOLS and MATERIALS of various descriptions at lowest wholesale and retail prices.—KANNY & Co., 6, Rampart Row.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1886. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

MRS. MARTIN, late of Poona, Practical Dressmaker and Milliner, 310, Grant-road, Bombay. Ladies' Dresses made up according to the prevailing modes.

FLORAL ENAMELLED IRON WASHING SETS, consisting of Basin, Ewer, Brush and Soap dishes, beautifully decorated. Rs. 18 per set.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

JUST RECEIVED a large stock of fancy assortments of BOOTS and SHOES, moderate prices, Husseinally Mulla Hakeemjee and Brothers, Shop No. 1, Crawford Market.

FOR SALE.—A pair of horses, 14½, young, nutmeg grey, well matched, fast movers. Believed to be sound. Rs. 1,000. Apply to "KEKLA," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

JUST RECEIVED FANCY TWEEDS, very cheap, Rs. 14-8 to Rs. 25 for a suit of sack coat and trowsers. An accurate fit is guaranteed.—Y. A. LACKA & Co., corner of Hummum and Meadows-street.

THE undersigned has the pleasure to inform the Public that he has a large assortment of Maccaroni, Vermicelli and Soup Paste, of different qualities. P. CASSANELLO, No. 40, Meadow Street, Fort.

GENT'S PATENT DANCING PUMPS and for the EVENING WEAR, by the best London makers Rs. 13-8. Also Patent Oxford Shoes Rs. 14. BADHAM PILE & Co., Limited, Rampart-row, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY, cheap edition for up-country readers, published twice a week, same size as the *Gazette* Daily. Subscription Rs. 12 per year; postage, Rs. 3.

WATERPROOFS! WATERPROOFS!—Just unpacked a fresh batch of Ladies and Gentleman's Waterproof Coats, best selection. An early inspection solicited, At STEWARD & Co., No. 2, Church Gate Street.

BEWARE of Country imitations under the name of French Tiles. Arnaud Etienne's Roofing, Flooring, Ridges, &c., are the best and genuine French Tiles, only imported by SORABSHAH & Co., Sole Agents, 105, Medow-street, Fort.

TO LET, the FIRST FLOOR premises opposite the Esplanade Hotel and next door to Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd, at present Messrs. Marcks and Co.'s Pianoforte Saloon, suitable as a dwelling house or office. Apply to MARCKS & Co., Limited.

SKIP THIS.—Upon receipt of order we dispatch per V. P. P. Post, one pair of Gent's Dancing Pumps, one white Dress Tie, one pair of white Kid Gloves; our charge for the lot being Rs. 9; money refunded and carriage paid if not approved.—Send sizes to the CASH BAZAAR, Limited, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—Silicate Paint Co.'s Paints and Duresco, Doulton's Stoneware Pipes, Angus and Son's Leather Belting and Hose, Morton's Wire Fencing and Gates, Gibb's Guaranteed Portland Cement, Seyssel's Asphalte, Calvert's Carbolic Powder (15 per cent. acid), and Sanitas Powder, Fire Bricks and Clay, Ash and Lacy's Galvanized, Plain and Corrugated Iron Sheets.—RICHARDSON AND CRUDDAS, Bombay Metal Mart.

NEW ZEALAND PRESERVED MEATS.—Compressed Mutton, Beef Sausage, Boiled Beef, Corned Beef, Roast Mutton, Roast Beef.—PEARSE, Fort.

STATIONERY,

Received by last Mail,

Can be had of the STOREKEEPER,

Bombay Gazette

Steam Press.

NOTE-PAPERS.

	Rs.	a.	
CREAM LAID Note-paper, "S. D. 3," a serviceable and cheap sheet	1	8	per ream.
SUPERFINE CREAM Notepaper, "S.D. 5," better quality than the above	2	0	,,
"RELIANCE" Notepaper, Superfine, Cream Laid, extra good quality	2	8	,,
THICK CREAM LAID large size Notepaper, highly glazed, thick	2	8	,,
AIR DRIED IMPERIAL VELLUM.—Good-toned writing paper, rough surface, very good imitation of hand-made paper	3	4	,,
BANK LARGE POST, Cream wove, very tough and good post paper	2	8	,,
Ditto.—Azure wove ditto.	2	8	,,
THICK RELIANCE.—Good thick serviceable note paper, Cream Laid	2	8	,,

All the above are in 5 quire packets.

ENVELOPES.

	Rs.	a.	
RAILWAY BUFFS.—Cheap, and neat envelope for daily use	2	0	per 1,000
BLUES.—Blue laid envelope, perfectly opaque and strong	2	0	,,
YELLOWS.—Superior quality	2	8	,,
THISTLE.—A highly glazed white envelope	3	0	,,
AFRICAN GLOBE.—Superior white envelope, high flap, with broad cover for printing addresses	3	8	
DRABS.—Beautifully finished, pale ashy tint, very strong and opaque	4	8	,,
COMMERCIAL BANK.—Large size envelope, as good as handmade, to match bank large post, (cream or azure)	4	12	,,
SQUARE No. 1.—White, glazed, very thick and highly finished	2	0	per 250
SQUARE No. 2—Same size as above, but a little thinner	1	8	,,
SQUARE, SMALL.—To fit chit papers, glazed, white and thick	1	4	,,
VALUABLES.—Handmade envelope for remittances, white outside, salmon or deep blue inside, very strong envelope	1	8	per 100

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Rs.	a.	
OLEOGRAPH STATIONERY CASES—With brass clasp, containing 100 superior Notepapers and 100 Envelopes to match	2	8	each.
APSLEY" Box.—Paper box, containing 48 Notepapers, and 48 Envelopes, double thick, delicate tints, assorted	0	12	
EXPRESS CARDS.—Very handsome cards, gilt edged, with envelopes of the latest style to match, mottled grey, white or cream colour, 50 Cards and 50 Envelopes in each box	1	0	,,

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,

Samples free on application.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY

On THURSDAY, the 9th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, twist, &c.

12 cases sparkling hock and champagne.
20 tins saffron.
1 case cigarette papers.
2 cases rich gilt and painted Bohemian flower vases, baskets, &c., &c.
5 cases Madras border dhoties.
5 cases gingum.
2 ,, coloured prints.
3 bales grey shirtings.
On account of the concerned—
V C I Co.—352 slabs spelter, ex s.s. California.

MENESSE & CO.
Bombay, 6th September, 1886.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,

No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

Notice is hereby given that Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 8th instant, at 4-30 p.m., the following property, by order of the mortgagee, and on account and risk of the mortagors, Ramabai, widow of Baboo Naik, deceased, and her son, Gajanand Baboo—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being in Borebhat street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Mandvee, containing by admeasurement (133) one hundred and thirty-three square yards and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 458, and the land is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 679, and bounded on the east by the house of Manock Crushnajee, on the west by the property of the late Madan Jagonath Joshey, on the north by the passage leading to Borebhat lane, and on the south by the oart of Trimbuck Raghoba Shet.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Bomanjee and Hormusjee, attorneys to the mortgagee, at their office No. 19, Church Gate-street, or to the undersigned at their office at No. 4, Forbes and Meadows-street, Fort.

SALE OF TREES (FOR REMOVAL) IN MARINE LINES.

Under instructions from Col. W. Merriman, R. E., the Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 10th instant, at 2 p.m., in the Compounds of Officers' Bungalows, in the Marine Lines, Nos. 2 to 6, the Mess 17 to 22, 33, 35, to 40, 42 and 43, 259 trees for removal (will be sold in convenient lots to suit buyers).

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 6th September, 1886.

NOTICES.

MATRON OR HOUSEKEEPER.

A LADY with several years' experience desires a situation as MATRON OF AN HOTEL—HOUSEKEEPER in a PRIVATE FAMILY—or COMPANION to a LADY.—Highest recommendations. Apply to

PERSEVERANCE,
Care of Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Ld., Bombay.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

TENDERS TO QUARRY a part of Gorupdeo Hill will be received till noon of 10th September 1886.

Plan, Specification, and General conditions may be seen at his office, Elphinstone Circle.

GEORGE E. ORMISTON,
Engineer.

AMERICAN STEAM ENGINES WORKED BY MINERAL OIL.

THESE engines are the best and cheapest in the world worked by kerosine-oil or other mineral oil.
Automatic in its fuel and water-supply, thereby rendering an engineer or fireman unnecessary.
Absolutely safe from explosion.
Puts out fire and re-lights it again when required.
The moment work is done expenses stop.
No dust, no dirt, no trouble.
For particulars apply to

F. FISCHER & CO.,
Sole Agents for India
Meadow Street, Fort.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yards. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse Shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

Fixed Deposits received to a Limited extent on the following terms:—

6	per cent per annum subject to	18 months	notice of withdrawal,
5½		12 ,,	
5		9 ,,	
3½		6 ,,	

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.
Elphinstone Circle.

PHOSPHORUS THE GREAT REMEDY

FOR DISORDERS OF

THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.

IT is agreed by all Medical authorities that PHOSPHORUS plays a very important part in the NUTRITION of THE BRAIN and NERVE TISSUE, and possesses SPECIAL CURATIVE VITALIZING and ENERGIZING PROPERTIES.

In OVER BRAIN WORK, MELANCHOLIA, EPILEPSY, HYSTERIA, NEURALGIA, LOSS of NERVE POWER, and other Manifestations of

NERVOUS EXHAUSTION

PHOPHORUS IS INVALUABLE.

DR. WOOD says: "PHOSPHORUS in NERVOUS EXHAUSTION whether involving the cerebral or special centres is of GREAT VALUE. I have seen marked benefit from its use when the symptoms were not severe enough to indicate *organic lesion*, but the most remarkable results have been in cases in which the structure of the centre was apparently deeply indicated. In threatened BRAIN SOFTENING it is the ONLY drug that can ARREST THE DISEASE. In NEURALGIA its use is commended by reason as well as by experience and gives SPEEDY RELIEF." DR. PEREIRA says: "PHOSPHORUS excites the nervous vascular and secretory organs, increases the fullness and frequency of the pulse and hieghtens mental activity and muscular power.

H. AND T. KIRBY & CO.'S PREPARATIONS OF PHOSPHORUS

are made according to Dr. Kirby's Formulæ, and it is admitted that in NO OTHER FORMS can PHOSPHORUS be administered so *safely or effectually*, Syrups and all liquid Preparations being either INERT or DANGEROUS. The following combinations are largely prescribed —

IN NERVOUS DEBILITY, SCIATICA AND NEURALGIA PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS GIVE SPEEDY RELIEF.

This valuable combination of two powerful tonics is a very useful restorative, and is found most beneficial in the treatment of diseases of a low type in CONVALESCENCE from FEVERS and other acute exhausting diseases. As a tonic and antiperiodic it is largely used in India in some stages of fevers and to counteract the exhausting influence of the excessive heat of the climate.

IN LOSS OF NERVE POWER

PHOSPHORUS, IRON, QUININE & STRYCHNIA PILLS ARE INVALUABLE,

as also in all cases of MALNUTRITION, whether the consequence of acute diseases such as FEVERS, BLOOD POISONING or result of OVER WORK, DISSIPATION, Indulgence in ALCOHOLIC STIMULANTS or excess of any kind, and in cases of WAKEFULNESS, FEEBLENESS of MEMORY, GIDDINESS and TREMBLING of the VOLUNTARY MUSCLES on EXERTION and some forms of SKIN DISEASE.

EARLY DECAY OF MENTAL VIGOR AND PREMATURE OLD AGE.

LOWNESS of SPIRITS and ATONIC DYSPEPSIA arising from OVERWORK and IMPOTENCE IN OLD or DEBILITATED SUBJECTS, are much alleviated by a course of

PHOSPHORUS and NUX VOMICA PILLS.

IN BRIGHT'S DISEASE,

after the acute symptoms have subsided, PHOSPHORUS and CANTHARIDES PILLS act very beneficially, as also in ATONY or PARALYSIS OF THE BLADDER producing INCONTINENCE of URINE.

The above mentioned preparations are largely prescribed, together with other combinations described in Dr. Kirby's Work on the REMEDIAL VALUE of PHOSPHORUS, which may be obtained from any of the Agents mentioned below.

CAUTION—Messrs. H. & T. Kirby & Co. caution the medical profession and public against imitations of their preparations. Some are Exceedingly Dangerous and others Inert. Every Bottle of the Genuine Pills bears their Trade Mark. Sold in Bottles, price Rs. 2, Rs. 3-8 and Rs. 6-8 each. The large Bottles contain sufficient for a course of Phosphorus extending over 3 to 6 weeks.

AGENTS IN INDIA.

Messrs. Smith, Stanistreet and Co., Calcutta, Messrs. Treacher and Co., Bombay and Poona, Messrs. Cooper, Madon and Co., Bombay Messrs. Lyell and Co., Allahabad; Messrs. W. E. Smith and Co. Madras; Messrs. Bull Hobson and Co. Umballa and Kasauli.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,100,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, (Ld.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank allows interest on Fixed Deposits for 12 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods can be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, and Colombo. It also grants Drafts on London and its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
H. CHALMERS,
Acting Manager.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For list of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street Bombay.

WINES FOR SALE, shipped by Messrs. BARTON & Co., London, and obtainable at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

	Qts. per doz. Rs. a.	Pts. per 2 doz. Rs. a.
CHAMPAGNE, Perrier Jouët & Co.'s "B" brand Reserve Cuvée	57 0	61 0
And in Magnums at Rs. 114 per dozen.		
SPARKLING MOSELLE, Nonpareil	40 0	44 0
SPARKLING HOCK, Brut "B" brand	42 0	46 0
SHERRY, Pale Dry Montilla	27 0	..
CLARET, Langoirans	12 8	14 0
St. Estephe	13 8	15 8
Chateau Leoville (bottled 1878)	30 0	...
BRANDY, Barton's Old Cognac	34 8	..
Courvoisier's	24 0	..

Terms:—Net Cash. All the above are supplied to the local and up-country Clubs and to numerous Messes.

LYON & Co., Sole Agents.
Bombay, 15th February, 1886.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE

	Per 1 doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Ernest Irroy's Carte d'or	Rs. 55 0	Rs 58 0
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	,, 50 0	,, 53 ..
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	,, 56 0	,, 59 0
Dry Elite Choix Champagne	,, 46 0	,, 48 0
First Quality Dry	,, 38 0	,, 40 0
From MESSRS. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN AYEN CHAMPAGNE.		
Goldlack, extra	,, 44 0	,, 47 0

STILL HOCKS.

From J. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.		
Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	,, 16 0	,, 19 0
Geisenheimer	,, 17 0	,, ...
Leibfraumilch	,, 21 0	,, 24 0
Steinwein	,, 21 0	,, ...
Hochheimer Berg	,, 25 0	,, 28 0
Rudesheimer	,, 25 0	,, 28 0
Marcobrunner	,, 28 0	,, 31 0
Queen Victoria Berg	,, 34 0	,, ...
From OTTO PRUMM, MAYENCE		
Brauneberger	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Liebfraumilch	,, —	,, 21 0
Berncasteler-Rosenberg	,, 18 0	,, 21 0
Josefhofer	,, 28 0	,, ...
Oberemmeler-Rosenberg	,, 28 0	,, 31 0
Steinberger	,, 28 0	,, 31 0
Scharzhofberger	,, 34 0	,, ...
Johannisberger	,, 35 0	,, 38 0

FRENCH WHITE WINES.

From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Sauterne	Rs. 18 0	...

PORTWINES.

From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.		
Good old red Port	Rs. 19 0	...
Fine ,, ,,	,, 22 0	—
Very fine ,, ,,	,, 27 0	—
Most particular reserved old red Port.	,, 38 0	—

CLARETS.

	Per 1 doz. Qts.	
From MESSRS H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.		
Medoc	,, 10 8	..
Chateau de Frands	,, 13 0	Rs. 15 0
St. Julien Medoc	,, 14 0	—
Les Canons	,, 16 0	,, 18 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	,, 18 0	—
Chateau Leoville	,, 19 0	—
Chateau Li Roc St. Estephe	,, 21 0	—
Chateau Lafitte	,, 23 0	—
Chateau Manvesin	,, 27 0	—
From MUNZER & SPANN.	Qts.	Pts.
St. Estephe	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14 0
Haut Canon	,, 15 0	,, 17 0
Margaux Medoc	,, 17 0	,, 19 0
Chateau Larose	,, 28 0	..
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Listrac Medoc	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 23 0
Cru de Barreyre	,, 16 0	...
From J. ROEMER & SOHN—WIEN.		
Hungarian Claret	Rs. 17 0	..
Chateau Romer	,, 16 0	...
From FRANZ SCARVASY.		
Carlovitz	,, 12 0	,,

BRANDY.

	Per 1 doz.
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	Rs. 21 0
Cognac, Fine Champagne Red Bars { M. & Span }	,, 24 0
Cognac, Gold labels, Gold capsules	,, 26 0
Cognac, Gold labels, blue capsules	,, 29 0
Charles Lervoire very old Brandy***	,, 34 0

BURGUNDY.

From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.	
Volnay	Rs. 21 0
Chambertin	,, 26 0

WHISKEY.

	Per 1 doz. qts.
Thistle Blend Whisky ***	Rs. 24 0
,, ,, ,, *	,, 22 0
Ben Cruachan's Blend	,, 20 0

BEER.

	Per doz. qts.	Per 2 doz.
St. Pauli Beer	Rs. 6 4	,, 3
Mainzer Export Beer	,, 5 8	,, ..
Hamburger Export Beer	,, 5 4	,, ..
Bavarian Export Beer	,, 6 0	,, 3
Grimm's Pilsener Beer	,, 5 4	...
Pilsener Beer	,, 5 8	,, 3
Romford Light Bitter Beer in Champagne bottles	,, 5 4	,, ...

SUNDRIES.

Maraschino a case of 25 Pints	Rs. 25 0	..
Vin Marasque ,, 21 Bottles	,, 40 0	..
	Per doz. quarts.	per 2 doz pints.
Finest Kummel	Rs. 28 0	Rs. ...
Superior Vermouth	,, 19 0	..
Finest do	,, 20 0	..
Swiss Cheese in tins from lbs. 19 to 29,	Rs. 0 11	per lb.
Best Swiss Honey in tins of 2 lbs.	,, 2 4	per tin.

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

		Rs. a.
Danish Butter, finest	per ½ lb. tin	0 10
Do. do do	per 1 lb. tin	1 4
Italian Butter Finest, extra quality	½ lb. tin at Rs.	0 9
	1 do.	1 0
	2 do.	1 12

	Per Large Tin	Per Small Tin.
FROM BUSH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.		
Asparagus	Rs 2 8	Rs 1 8
Cellery	,, ...	,, 0 12
French Beans	,, ...	,, 0 9
Young Cut Beans	,, —	,, 0 9
Smoked Sausages	,, ..	,, 1 8
Small Sausages	,, —	,, 1 6
Pease for Soup	,, —	,, 0 12

			Rs. a.
From FAIRBANK CANNING Co., CHICAGO.			
Tongues (whole ox)	per tin of	2 lbs.	1 12
Andrews Corned Beef	,,	2 lbs.	0 12
Roast Beef	,,	2 lbs.	0 12
Boiled Beef	,,	2 lbs.	0 12
Brawn	,,	2 lbs.	0 12
Corned Beef	,,	2 lbs.	0 12
do.	,,	1 lbs.	0 8
Potted Tongues	,,	½ lbs.	0 8

TERMS.

Net cash, no discount.

No order for less than one original package of Wines, Beer, etc. (Provisions excepted) will be executed.

Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Interest charged at the rate of Nine per cent. per annum on all accounts after three months.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart-row.
Bombay, 15th Aug., 1886.

INDISPENSABLE TO RAVELLERS IN INDIA.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies, steam-boats and Dák companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill-sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Postage Free, published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INSURANCES.

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE

PAYMENTS IN RESPECT OF LIFE ASSURANCE ARE NOT LIABLE TO THE INCOME-TAX.

All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in the Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,

COMBINED with the following
FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES,
Not granted by any other Company whatever:—

1. Policy-holders can Vote at Meetings
2. Amalgamations *impossible.*
3. Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English Rates from date of leaving any Port in India Ceylon or China.

NEW BUSINESS DURING 188
2,047 PROPOSALS for .... Rs. 59,15,600.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.	30	35	40	45
Premium ...	Rs a. p. 21 5 4	Rs. a. p. 24 8 8	Rs. a. p. 28 10 0	Rs. a. p. 33 14 8

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.

6. Company young, and therefore free from Old Liabilities; and Conditions liberalised.
7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half-Yearly, Quarterly, Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
9. Liberal Surrender Value of 35 per cent.
10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes.
11. Entire Direction in India.
12. The Most Economical Management.
13. Monthly Audit by two Members.
14. Lapsed Policies Revived without Fine.
15. Policy-holders can appoint their own Trustees, Auditors, or Consulting Actuary.
16. Medical Examinations arranged anywhere to suit Assurers.
17. No Restriction on Travel.
18. Suicide does not cause a Forfeiture of Policies after they are One Year in force.
19. Policies in favour of Wife or Children are by law protected from Demands of Creditors.
20. 80 per cent. of Premia invested in Trust for Policy-holders with the Official Trustee of Bombay.

"THE ORIENTAL," BY ITS CAREFUL AND EQUITABLE MANAGEMENT, IS RAPIDLY GAINING THE CONFIDENCE OF THE NATIVE COMMUNITY.

Intending Assurers or Investors—Native or European—are invited to compare the Rates and Conditions of the "Oriental" with those of any other Company.

Detailed Prospectuses, Proposal, and Agency Forms, Reports and Full Particulars on application to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.
Manager and Actuary.
HEAD OFFICE, 9 Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY,
Or any of the Agents in India.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to

£5,348,407, 9s. 2d. STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1862 .... £300,690
,, 1885 .... £988,156

LIFE BRANCH.

LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods or adults, and on children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,058,767

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1863	£1,579,578 3 9	1878	£4 049,15 14 1
1878	£2,645,503 1 2	1885	£5,348,407 9 2

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
6, Hummum-street.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 1,852,000
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 7,500,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	,, 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	,, 1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M6,000,000

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

SWIFT & FARROW.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM, STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

HISTORY OF THE PARSIS:

INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION, AND PRESENT POSITION.
BY
DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.
With coloured and other illustrations.
IN TWO VOLUMES.
PUBLISHED BY
MACMILLAN & Co., LONDON,
BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE, BOMBAY.

2 Vols., Rs 16—Postage 9 Annas.
Copies can be had at the
Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart Row.

SARSAPARILLA.

Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of

RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla*."—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin*

The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMAS WILKINSON (Member of the Pharmaceutical Society), 270 Regent St. London.

Sold in small, medium and large bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co., BOLTON AND Co., and PHILLIP AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

NOTICES.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury.)

THE BEST REMEDY FOR BILLIOUSNESS, STOMACH DERANGEMENT, FLATULENCE, PAINS BETWEEN THE SHOULDERS, BAD APPETITE, INDIGESTION, ACIDITY, HEAD-ACHE, HEARTBURN, and all other symptoms of disordered liver and dyspepsia. Acknowledged by many eminent surgeons to be the safest and mildest pills for every constitution.

In Boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

Sold by Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Prepared by Jas Rorke, London.

Specially valuable Pills for residents abroad and travellers.

TARAXACUM and PODOPHYLLIN—Prepared only by J. Pepper, London. This Fluid combination, extracted from medicinal roots, is now used instead of blue pill and calomel for the cure of dyspepsia billiousness, and all symptoms of congestion of the liver which are generally pain beneath the shoulders, headache drowsiness, no appetite, furred tongue, disagreeable taste in the morning, giddiness, disturbance of the stomach, and feeling of general depression. It sets the sluggish liver of motion, very slightly acts on the bowels, giving a sense in health and comfort within 24 hours. It is the safest medicine. Taraxacum and Podophyllin is a fluid made only by J. PEPPER, Bedford Laboratory, London, whose name is on every label. Bottles, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. Sold by all Chemists. A most valuable and essential medicine for India, Australia, the Cape, and Colonies generally.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER will darken grey hair, and in a few days completely bring back the natural colour. The effect is superior to that produced by an instantaneous dye, and does not injure the skin.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER is the best for restoring grey hair to its former colour. It produces a perfectly natural shade, and is absolutely harmless. Recommended for destroying scurf and encouraging growth of new hair.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER.—No other hair-dressing is requisite, Large Bottles, 1s. 6d. Sold by Chemists, Hair-dressers and Perfumers in London, and throughout the world. Lockyer's is equal to any of the high-priced preparations. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

SULPHOLINE LOTION.—An External Means of CURING SKIN DISEASES. There is scarcely any eruption but will yield to "Sulpholine" in a few days, and commence to fade away even if it seems past cure. Ordinary pimples, redness, blotches, scurf, roughness, vanish as if by magic; whilst old, enduring skin disorders that have plagued the sufferers for years, however deeply rooted they may be, "Sulpholine" will successfully attack them. It destroys the animalculæ which cause these unsightly, irritable, painful affections, and always produces a clear, healthy, nature condition of the skin. "Sulpholine" Lotion is sold by most Chemists. Bottles, 2s. 9d. Made by J. PEPPER and Co., London. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC strengthens the nervous and muscular system, improves digestion, animates the spirits, recruits the health. For debilitated health from the effect of hot climates, this tonic is invaluable.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC rouses and develops the nervous energies, enriches the blood, promotes appetite, dispels languor and depression, fortifies the digestive organs. Is a specific remedy for neuralgia, ague, indigestion, fevers of every kind, chest affections and in wasting disease, scrofulous tendencies, &c. The whole frame is greatly invigorated by Pepper's Tonic, the mental faculties brightened, the constitution greatly strengthened, and a return to robust health certain. Bottles, 32 doses, 4s. 6d.; next size, 11s. Sold by Chemists everywhere. The name of J. Pepper, Bedford Laboratory, London, must be on the label. There is no Tonic so certain in effect as Pepper's Quinine and iron. It is strongly recommended to residents in India and the Colonies, and should always be kept ready for use in every case of fever or febrile condition. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances ad infinitum of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman has deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s, each None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION,—Beware of Piracy and Imitations.

Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT.
Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	,, 25	Half-yearly	,, 31
Quarterly	,, 13	Quarterly	,, 16
Monthly	,, 5	Monthly	,, 6

TO SUBSCRIBERS—UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	,, 29	Half-yearly	,, 36
Quarterly	,, 16	Quarterly	,, 20
Monthly	,, 6	Monthly	,, 7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

SINGLE COPY .... As. 4.

Price for Back Numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	,, 2 8
Third do.	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	2 As.

line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line,
Second do.	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for considerable time special contracts may be made

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted, or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings, to the Change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1
Each succeeding line	,, 0-8

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged on at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one *Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

TO SUBSCRIBERS

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY.	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	,, 6	Half-yearly	,, 7
Quarterly	,, 3	Quarterly	,, 3

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY

Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs 12
Half-yearly	,, [illegible]
Quarterly	,, 3

BOMBAY GAZETTE WEEKLY BUDGET

Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	6
Quarterly	

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor" of the *Bombay Gazette.*

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Gaiety Theatre, Hudson's Surprise Party, 9 p.m.
Band, Marine Battalion, Apollo Bunder, 6 p.m.
Polo, 5 p.m.

Vessel arrived.—The following vessel arrived yesterday:—County of Salop (s), from Cardiff.

Vessels sailed.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Persia (s), for Marseilles, &c.; Leoniss (s), Mauritius; and Nevassa (s), Madras.

Yacht Club.—There will be a ladies' dinner at the Yacht Club on Thursday.

Prince's Dock.—The s. s. Bangalore entered, and the s. s. Huzara, Lady Armstrong, and Ravenua left, the dock on the 5th inst.

B. B. and C. I. Railway.—The approximate return of traffic for the week ending 28th inst. shows an increase of Rs. 2,616 in receipts. The increase in goods traffic for the week ending 14th August 1866 was 8,052 maunds, and in money Rs. 6,955.

Postal Notice.—Mails for Colombo, Penang, Singapore, and Honkong, per extra s.s. Raphael Rubattino, will be closed at the General Post Office to-day at 3 p. m. Only letters marked for despatch by this vessel will be forwarded.

Polo.—The game this afternoon (Tuesday), weather permitting, will be Black and Yellow—Mr. Arthur, Mr. Barton, Mr. Gray, Mr. Ker, and Mr. Pease—*vs.* White—Mr. Baker, Mr. Craigie, Mr. Macrae, Mr. Saville, and Mr. Street. Play to commence at 5 p.m.

Bombay Polo Tournament.—The entries to date are:—Central India Horse, 1st Bombay Lancers, 61st Gloucestershire Regiment, Poona Horse, Poona Station, Nizam's Palace Team, 43rd Light Infantry, and Bombay Gymkhana. Entries close on the 10th instant.

Music at the Apollo Bunder.—The band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme of music at the Apollo Bunder this evening, commencing at 6 p.m., (weather permitting):—

Quadrille	Kunetler	Strauss.
Overture	Iphigenie En Aulide	Gluck.
Grand Selection	From Alzira	Verdi.
Valse	Olivia	Mariott.
Polonaise		Chossin.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Fall out of a Window.—Canjee Ramjee, a Hindoo lad about 14 years of age, yesterday morning at about 7 o'clock, while looking out of a window on the 1st storey of his house at Musjid Bunder Road, accidentally overbalanced and fell out on to the public road, whereby he sustained a fracture to his left forearm, and a severe lacerated wound about the right eye-brow. He was at once removed to the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital, where he was attended to, until noon, and then taken home by his parents.

Assaulting a Policeman.—Dava Baboo, a noted character against whom there appeared a register of nine previous convictions, was yesterday convicted by Mr. W. R. Hamilton of being drunk and disorderly, and assaulting Gunput Toolseeram, a seapoy, while in the execution of his duty on Sunday night in the native town. Accused pleaded guilty to the charge of being drunk, but stated that he was not aware that he assaulted the policeman who took him in custody. He was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

Refractory Seamen.—William Johnson, Charles Elick, and Thomas Burke, seamen of the British ship Stephen D. Harton, were yesterday convicted by Mr. W. R. Hamilton of wilful disobedience in refusing to do duty on board that ship of which they are articled seamen. It was intimated to his Worship that the ship was to sail on Wednesday next; consequently they were sentenced to be kept with hard labour in the House of Correction up to that date, and then to be conveyed on board their ship, previous to her leaving this harbour.

A Dishonest Servant.—Herea Bhagnea, a domestic servant to Mr. A. Hutchinson, engineer of the steam tug Princess, was yesterday convicted, by Mr. W. R. Hamilton, of stealing a currency note for Rs. 100, the property of his master, on Saturday last. The accused, after stealing the note from a chest-of-drawers, secreted it in the bed of his master, which is in the same cabin, where the note was found concealed when a search was made by the police to whom the theft was reported. He was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

Committed to the Sessions.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, Rahi and Jankee, women, were charged, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, with causing miscarriage to Bhojee, woman, residing at Bhorebhat Lane, on the 26th ultimo, and with aiding and abetting each other in the commission of the said offence. Mr. Little, the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution, and the accused were undefended. The Magistrate, after recording the evidence for the prosecution, formally committed them for trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

Theft.—Gunnoo Pennak, a private of the 1st Marine Battalion, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing a comb, valued three pie, from the shop of Vully Adamjee, at Null Bazaar, on Sunday evening. Accused went to the shop of the complainant and offered to purchase a comb which he picked up from a show-case in the shop, and while the shopkeeper was otherwise engaged with other customers, he walked away with the comb, when he was arrested and handed over to the police. The accused, in his defence, stated that he was drunk, and ought to have paid complainant for it. He was sentenced to one day's imprisonment and further to pay a fine of Rs. 15, with the alternative of fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

Causing Hurt.—Shaik Abdool Shaik Peer Mahomed was yesterday brought up on remand and charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of voluntarily causing hurt to Suckeena (accused's wife) with a knife on the 10th ultimo at Agripada, near by the residence of the accused and the prosecutrix. Mr. Little, the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution, and the accused was undefended. The case for the prosecution went to show that, on the night of the date in question, in consequence of the woman Suckeena declining to live with the accused, as he had no means of supporting her, he, with a clasp knife, inflicted a wound on her neck, which was but a slight one. The accused in his defence stated that his intentions were to disfigure his wife by cutting her nose, but she, in her struggle, caused the wound on her neck. He was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

A new Industry.—We are glad to welcome a new industry at Secunderabad. The bricks and tiles manufactured here are of very inferior quality. Excellent building stone is, however, available in unlimited quantity, and the want of good bricks is therfore not felt in the construction of public buildings. But it is not so in regard to tiles. In recent years, *i. e.*, since the opening of the Wadi line of railway to Hyderabad, tiles have been obtained by the Public Works Department from Mangalore on the Western Coast *via* Bombay, and the cost has necessarily been very high. An enterprising native has now started a tile factory at Secunderabad, and the Superintendent hopes he will soon be able to supply good roofing tiles of the Allahabad pattern at a moderate cost. In Berar also the roofing tiles locally manufactured are generally very inferior, and it is customary to use corrugated iron or Mangalore tiles for all the better class of buildings. A promising clay has recently been found in the Wun District, and there too it is hoped that roofing tiles of the Allahabad pattern will shortly be manufactured with the clay. If this can be done successfully, a considerable saving in the roofing of buildings will be effected in Berar, at least in the neighbourhood of the line of rail.—*Deccan Times.*

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, September 5.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·839
Temperature of the Air	81·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·9
Dew Point	75·4
Relative humidity of Air	·834
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	4·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	84·2
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	77·0
General Directions of Wind*	NW, NE, E, NW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	255
Fall of Rain	0·02
Total fall during month	2·40
" " year	93·30
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of the 6th Sept.	0·00

* From midnight to midnight.

Advice to Mothers.—Are you broken in you rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poo sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere, at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 38, Farringdon Road, London.

THE BENI-ISRAEL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the above society was held on Sunday at Khudduck, Israel Mohla, Mr. Justice Scott presiding. The hall was crowded; and the visitors had the pleasure of listening to some part songs, including the National Anthem, in English, at the conclusion of the proceedings, by the young lady pupils of the school.

The following report was read to the meeting:—

In offering to you the thirty-second annual report of your society, your committee have great cause to thank God Almighty for enabling you, for so many years, to minister to the wants and necessities of the poor and helpless of your community with your own resources, as well as with those obtained from kind and generous men belonging to other castes and creeds. Your committee are happy to report that in the year under review, the income of the society was larger by Rs. 196-11-4 than that for the previous year, the receipts were little more than the disbursements, viz., Rs. 963-9-0 for the same year. A promissory note of Rs. 500, bearing No. 016871, was sold at a discount of Rs. 2-8-0 for the payments of the poor. It is earnestly hoped that the supporters of your society will have the goodness to direct their attention to this important matter, and save your committee from the necessity of using funds which are so urgently required for erecting a suitable place of residence for the wards of your society. It is chiefly to the people of your community—the Beni-Israels of Bombay—that your committee would beg to appeal, and they earnestly hope that their appeal will not remain unheeded by them. Through God's Providence they are not at present in such a poor and destitute condition as they were some years ago. Some of them are in positively affluent circumstances, but how few of these fortunate people think of the hungry and destitute men and women, boys and girls, of their own race! The largest proportion of the yearly contributions, obtained from the Beni-Israels, are from those who are poor and in straitened circumstances themselves, in fact, chiefly from those who are but humble soldiers in the native regiments. Will not the people of the city of Bombay, Poona, Tanna and those from other large out-stations bestir themselves and come forward to help this good cause? The Scriptures, which your committee regard as Divinely inspired, are full of injunctions and admonitions on the subject of benevolence to the poor. Psalm xli., 1 and 23, Proverbs xiv., 21 and 31, xix., 17 and xxviii., 27. Will not the thought of God, who identifies Himself with the poor, move those rich men to practise systematic benevolence and liberally aid the only society which aims at affording relief to the poor of their community? Henceforth only the actual value of the promissory notes will be shown each year in the report, and no mention will be made of the premiums paid on each of them when originally purchased. To the following gentlemen your committee is chiefly indebted for donations to your society during the last year:—His Excellency the Right Hon'ble Lord Reay, C.I.E., Rs. 20, Messrs. David Sassoon and Co., Rs. 50, and Sir W. Wedderburn, Bart., Rs. 25, when he, most graciously, presided at the annual meeting of your society last year. Many friends from up-country made collections for the society with their usual kindness. Mr. A. S. Nagawker is the only Beni-Israel living in the town of Shimoga, holding a high appointment, but, notwithstanding, took the trouble of making collections for your society. The committee would earnestly desire that others in similar positions would use their influence in such a beneficent way. There is no degradation in asking contributions for a benevolent cause; in the ministry of love, there is an honor and glory which none but the noblest can appreciate. The Providence of God is a ministry of love and kindness extending over the universe, and His universal sovereignty is based upon and glorified by His personal interest in the welfare of all His creatures. Who would not seek to emulate God in this His noblest prerogative? Mr. Haeem Solomon Chicholker has been also most energetic in serving the society; so also Messrs. Moteeram Heerabhoy and Samuel Jacob Kehimker; Mr. Moteeram, though of another race and religion, has been most useful in collecting contributions. It is most unfortunate that the contributions from the 12th Regiment Bombay Infantry, which for several years past had been most liberal, should not have come last year. The committee hope, that their brethren in that regiment and in others will not allow their zeal to flag in a cause so laudable. It is painful to state that none of the synagogues, here or at out-stations, have made any contributions during the last year. That such should have been the reception given to your committee's appeals for support by so many bodies is much to be regretted. It cannot be that they are not aware that your society supports not a few from up-country. It was a great comfort to your committee, that a sum of Rs. 8-3-5 was forwarded to them by Jemedar Ezekiel Solomon Penker, from the Jamat Fund of his small community at Surat. Your committee regret to record the death of Mr. Mordecai Solomon Penker, a private and teacher in the 28th Regiment Bombay Infantry, who was a zealous member of your society and an energetic worker on its behalf. Two new wards joined your society during the last year, so that there were in all 36 souls receiving help from the society. The names of one man and two women were removed from the list of the wards as their relations undertook to support them, and three persons—one man, one woman and one boy—died.

Mr. Justice Scott then said:—Gentlemen,—it has given me great pleasure to come here to-day. I think it is an excellent thing for persons of different faiths to join together in all good undertakings whenever they are able to work in common. Indeed, we are all forced to learn the lesson of toleration in India. There would be very little done, for instance, in this city of Bombay, with its diversity of creeds and communities, if we did not all waive our differences of faith whenever it is possible on questions of the common good and the public welfare. You have your faith, I have mine; but that is no reason why we should not foregather and help each other in all we can. And the object we have to-day—the help of the needy, the poor, the sick, the suffering—is one which is common to everyone who has a heart—whatever his creed may be—common to everyone who has realised that men are bound to live for each other and not only for themselves. A favourite poet of mine has put this idea in more concise as well as more beautiful language than I could think of:—

In faith and hope the world will disagree,
But all mankind's concern is charity.

And all the world should co-operate, perhaps more readily, with the Jewish community than any other, for they invariably have set a noble example in their perfect absence of sectarianism and their absolute toleration of other men's opinions. Their motto might be given in a line of the poet I have just cited, "He can't be wrong whose life is right." And this toleration is the more admirable when one considers the past history of the Beni-Israel or the past history of the whole Jewish race throughout the would. For many centuries they might have said with Shylock, "Sufferance is the badge of all our tribe." And yet they have come out of all the sufferings more tolerant than ever. I do not think I overstate the case when I say that the Jews are the most tolerant people in the world. I was reading this morning an essay on that grand book, the Talmud, published in the *Quarterly Review* some years ago, and there I found the Jews ought not even to try to bring people over to their faith. "For conversion to Judaism," says the Talmud, "is not necessary as long as man fulfils the seven fundamental laws." And further on I found an anecdote cited, which tells how a discussion arose amongst the doctors as to which was the most important passage in the whole Bible, and, whilst one pointed to the verse, "Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself," another preferred that line which accentuates the absolute equality of all men before God, "and these are the generations of *man*"—of *man* mark you, not of *men*. But interesting as is the whole Jewish race, I think the Beni-Israel community is still more interesting. The history of the devoted little band of the children of Israel, who 1,600 years ago preferred the faith of Jehovah to all things, and left home and friends and all their past behind them for the sake of their religion is a grand story.

Their shipwreck, off Bombay, the survival of only seven men and seven women, their long struggle for existence through the dark centuries of Hindu and Mahommedan rule, the retention among idolatrous millions of their grand pure faith in Jehovah as the one and only God, and their survival to the present day with their monotheistic faith intact and a posterity of some thousands of souls, is one of the romances of history which is not as well known to the world as it deserves to be, and I feel in coming here that I have come to a people of no common qualities, and one whose past ought to be an index of a great future. The story much resembles that of the now world-famous little band of Pilgrim Fathers who sailed westward from England 288 years ago in the May Flower. They left their homes for the sake of their religion and became the founders of the great new England state of Massachusetts. "I shall call that my country," said their leader, "where I may most glorify God." Such words may well have been also used by the forefathers of the faithful remnant of the tribes of Israel now before us, when they fled from the persecution of the followers of Mohamed. There is one other story—one better known in Bombay—which your history also recalls. It is that of the Parsees. That community also came eastward about 1,100 years ago and landed in Kathiawar. They were then only a poor handful of exiles flying from religious persecution, but they have now risen to the position of one of the richest and most respected communities in India. Still the Parsees must bow before the greatness of the past of the children of Israel, whilst you must try and emulate them in the success of your future. But you have a nearer and higher model to follow in the modern career of the Jewish race throughout the world. They are in the front, ranks of civilization.

They are statesmen, financiers, lawyers, poets, artists and men of science, and whatever line of life you may think of, you can find some striking Jewish exemplar—and as a step towards them, I should like to hear it said of the Beni-Israel school children as I heard i said of the Jewish children on the London school board. "They answer better than any other boys in the school." And now I will leave more general topics and come to the object for which we are all met here to-day. Our purpose is to lend a helping hand to the Beni-Israel Benevolent Society. I proposed to put the case of the institution before you in a sober matter of fact sort of way, because to my mind the facts speak more eloquently than any fine words could. In the first place, the whole income is spent in the relief of the poor and suffering. Nothing goes in show—the management is done in an unostentatious fashion, and there is no establishment to eat up the subscriptions. In the second place, a great deal of good work is done in this humble quiet way. No better proof can be given of this than the fact that there is not a Beni-Israel beggar to be found in the streets of Bombay—nor, indeed, in any of the roads of all India. In the third place, and I ask particular attention to what I am now going to say, most of the subscriptions come from those who are in poor and in shortened circumstances themselves, whilst others who live in affluence give little or nothing. I trust another year will see a great change, and that rich and poor will give alike according to their power. The Beni-Israel artisans have a great reputation for their skill; the Beni-Israel soldiers are well known for their discipline and bravery. It is pleasant to hear that they are as charitable as they are skilful and brave. But it is not pleasant to hear that their richer co-religionists leave these poor generous-hearted fellows to bear the burden of this most excellent institution.

The next fact I have to note follows as a sad consequence of the last. I am sorry to say the subscriptions have not this year quite met the outgoings, and some hundreds of rupees have been borrowed from the Asylum Fund. I trust this draft will prove only to be a loan, and that next year will see such an augmentation of the funds as to place the society on a thoroughly satisfactory basis. I have now told you what this society had done, and what it wants is more money. There is a capital saying, which was quoted by a generous predecessor of mine in this chair, Sir William Wedderburn, to the effect that an ounce of example is better than a pound of precept, and I have brought a small gift with me for the institution. But I must also confess that I have divided my offering into two halves, and the other half I have given to your schools. I have an immense faith in the effect of education in relieving a community of the need of such institutions as this. Give your children the means of fitting themselves for the business of life, and you go far to extinguish pauperism altogether. I find from your reports that the schools are in a very efficient condition, with as many as 300 pupils—boys and girls. That figure must mean that pretty well all the children of the community are now receiving a decent education. I heartily congratulate you on that most pregnant fact. There is just one remark which occurs to me about the school which perhaps, you will allow me to make. I wish you had a work-shop attached to the school, where the boys could be taught the elements of a trade and the handling of tools. But perhaps that will come in time. The Jewish school at Jerusalem is a grand example of what can be done in that way. It was established by one of those rich Jews who seem to hold their wealth in trust for their fellow-creatures. There is attached to the school there "a forge, a carpenter's shop, a lathe, a shoemaker's and tailor's shop, a school of art and a gymnasium"—and there is not a boy who leaves that school without knowing how to earn his own living. I wish we could say the same of every school in Bombay. I fear I have trespassed on your patience and fatigued your attention. But I have finished now. I only wish that at this moment I could by some magic remove myself from this chair and put in my stead all the poor and sick and suffering who have been helped by this society, and all the poor and sick and suffering who will be helped if you keep up the subscriptions. If I could, just for one moment, show you that picture in its sad reality, I believe there is not one of you who would leave this room without having subscribed the utmost that his means will allow. I began with a line of poetry, let me end with another. A great Christian poet once wrote of the Jewish race these words—which though you may not agree with the last line, I am sure you will admit is a grand description of a people—

"They and they only amongst all mankind
Received the transcript of the eternal mind;
Were trusted with his own engraven laws
And constituted guardians of his cause.
Theirs were the prophets, theirs the priestly call,
And theirs by birth the Saviour of us all."

Mr. Ezekiel Moses Talker in reply said: Mr. President and gentlemen, I feel grat pleasure on behalf of the members of this society, and the Beni-Israel community in general, to thank the learned president, the Hon. Mr. Justice Scott, for having presided on this occasion. In expressing their [illegible] I have to say that the community owe him a debt of gratitude for his presence here, and for the interest he has taken in the proceedings of this society this afternoon. The society has a noble object in view, of relieving the poor and the needy, an object which deserves co-operation and pecuniary support from all lovers of suffering humanity, apart from cast and creed. Brethren, if you have any sympathy for the poor of your community, you should show it by deeds, for, without the latter, it degenerates into a cold and frigid charity. The Scriptures warns us in words which every Jew should lay to heart: "Thou shalt not harden thine heart, nor shut thine hand, from thy poor brother." Search the Rabbinical literature and you will find a golden maxim that "charity is the salt of property," without it, like all articles of food, wealth will prove unfit for human use. I cannot but quote in illustration of this maxim, a most impressive fable from the Talmud—that boundless ocean of human intelligence and endless activity. It is the fable of two sheep. Two sheep once attempted to find a stream. One of them had been shorn of its wool, but the other allowed none to make any use of its fleece. The former succeeded in getting across, while the other, being weighed down by its own wool, sank. I leave it to you to consider, my brethren, and draw a moral from this illustrative fable. True charity requires an open purse and an open heart, and I am perfectly confident that every Israelite will try to relieve his poor brother of his sufferings, for it is justly remarked by the late De Lunz that "sufferings are the trials of gallant spirits of which Judaism has given ample proofs." In conclusion, I once more, on behalf of my community, thank the hon. gentleman in the chair.

Khan Bahadur Bomonshaw Sorabjee Tarapurwalla seconded the vote of thanks to Mr. Justice Scott for presiding on the occasion. The proceedings then terminated.

LITIGATION IN BENGAL.

The Government of Bengal last year was engaged in civil litigation in no less than 1,008, cases of which 576 were decided in favour of the Government, 92 against it, and 340 cases were compromised, remanded, or withdrawn. The percentage of cases decided in favour of Government was 86-1-4 per cent., which is an increase of upwards of 11 per cent. as compared with the previous year. Of the 305 appealed cases which were returned as compromised, remanded, or withdrawn, 169 came from Tirhut, and 133 from Midnapur, and were suits by rayats on Government estates who objected to the increased assessment of rent fixed by the Government. All these suits had been decided in favour of the Government in the Lower Courts, but the Tirhut cases were withdrawn at the suggestion of the Advocate-General, and the Midnapur cases were sent back for re-trial. In the Courts of first instance the percentage of cases decided in favour of Government was 88 against 69 in the previous year, and out of the 71 cases decided against the Government no less than 43 were under the Land Acquisition Act, in which the Courts gave the claimants a slightly higher sum as compensation than had been offered them by the Collector. With regard to the litigation in which the Court of Wards was concerned there was a large increase, as compared with the year 1884-85. The number of cases decided in favour of the Courts of Wards last year was 1,113 as against 700, of cases decided against the Court of Wards 158 as against 121, and of cases compromised remanded, or withdrawn, 44 against 56. This large increase is due to the fact that the Bardwan Raj and the Deegaputi and Ticari Estates have come under the charge of the Court of Wards. As is the case with private litigants, as was noticed some years ago by Sir Barnes Peacock, so also with the Government, the troubles of the judgment-creditor commence after he has obtained his decree. Thus last year, out of Rs. 6,26,182, for which the Government had obtained decrees, only Rs. 12,338 were actually realized, although it must be borne in mind that the Government remitted Rs. 5,81,279 for the Port Canning decrees. In the affairs of the Court of Wards the amount decreed was Rs. 9,37,524, of which Rs. 1,69,179, or 18 per cent., was realized.

MADRAS.

Madras Municipal Mortuary Register.—From the 21st to the 27th ultimo 2 Europeans, 4 East Indians, 10 Native Christians, 266 Hindus, and 19 Mahomedans died in Madras, making a total of 301 persons. The average of the corresponding week for the 10 previous years was 304. The deaths are thus classified, viz., 5 from measles, 90 from fever, 32 from dysentery, 23 from diarrhœa, and 151 from other diseases. The death rate in the week under notice was 39·2 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of the ten previous years was 39·7 per 1,000 per annum.

MILLER'S MUSQUITO BITE LOTION relieves at once and prevents inflammation. Per Bottle, Re. 1.—PHILLIPS and Co., Limited, Bombay and Poona.

BENGAL.

Deaths in Calcutta.—During the week ended the 28th of August there were 208 deaths registered in Calcutta, giving a death-rate of 25 per thousand per annum. In the previous week there were 177 deaths, and the death-rate was 213 per thousand. There was 1 death from small-pox, 13 from cholera, 75 from fevers, 30 from tetanus, and 3 from causes not specified. The deaths are thus classified:—1 Non-Asiatic, 4 mixed Races, 155 Hindus, 48 Muhammadans, and 0 other races. The Health Officer adds the following remarks:—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending 28th of August was 208, against 177 and 191 in the two preceding week, and less than the corresponding week of last year by 59. There were 13 deaths from cholera, against 11 and 15 in the two preceding weeks. Fever and bowel complaints amounted to 75 and 14 respectively, against 60 and 17 in the preceding week. There was one death from small-pox during the week. The general death-rate was 25·0 per mille per annum against 24·9 the mean of the last five years.

ARE RATS "PERILS OF THE SEA."

The question whether rats are "a peril of the sea"—to which attention has already been called—bids fair to rival the celebrated shilling case upon which the whole judicial strength of the country has been exercised. In a case which came before the English Court of Appeal it appeared that the plaintiffs had chartered a vessel to proceed to a port in Burma with a cargo of rice. In the course of the journey rats gnawed though a pipe and allowed the sea water to flow into the cargo and damage the rice. The charter-party, as is usual, exempted the defendants, the owners of the ship, from responsibility for any damage caused by "perils of the sea." In answer to questions put to them at the original trial, the jury found that the rats had not been brought on board by the shippers in shipping the rice, but they also found that reasonable care had been taken by the owners to prevent the rats coming on board. Lord Justice Lopes, the Judge at the trial, held that the damage done to the rice by the rats gnawing holes in the pipe and admitting the sea water, was a "peril of the sea," and one, therefore, for which the owners of the ship could not be held responsible under the terms of the charter-party. This amounted, of course, to a verdict for the defendants. But upon appeal the judgment was reversed, the Court holding that the rats were the cause of the damage done, and the entrance of the sea water only one of the effects of that cause. The question seems to be a very old one, but from the lengthy judgments of the Court, it is evident that the law has not been laid down with any degree of distinctness. One great authority, Roccus, does indeed hold that "if mice eat the cargo, and thereby occasions no small injury to the merchant, the master must make good the loss, because he is guilty of a fault. Yet if he had cats on board his ship, he shall be excused." This case, however, was not identical, and the Judges of Appeal inclined to think that as the rats were the real cause of the mischief, and the rats did not come from the sea, but from the land, the mischief which they had done could in no sense be called a "peril of the sea." There might be a convincible case in which the presence of the rats was due to no fault or improvidence of the owner, but in this case there was no evidence to relieve them of the presumption that the rats had taken possession of the ship through their neglect or oversight. We have it therefore laid down with some degree of authority that rats are not a "peril of the sea," though it is not impossible that a still higher authority may reverse this decision and rehabilitate the judgment of Lord Justice Lopes.

ALLEGED BIGAMY, ABDUCTION AND ELOPEMENT.

At the Westminster Police-court Henry James Clarke, a well-dressed young man, described as a baker and confectioner, of High-street, Ventnor, was charged on remand, before Mr. d'Eyncourt, with the abduction of a girl, named Kate Howick, under the age of 16 years, the daughter of a publican, at Bognor, Sussex. Mr. Angus Lewis prosecuted for the Treasury.—The case for the prosecution was that the girl was left by her father in the charge of the prisoner and his wife at Ventnor, Isle of Wight, with the view of learning the confectionery business, and that in the absence of Mrs. Clarke, she was [illegible] London, and passed her off as his wife at a lodging in Marlborough-street, Chelsea. Prisoner was arrested by Detective-Sergeant Froest at Bognor, where it was stated he went with a view of intercepting Miss Howick before she could see her father, who had communicated with the police at Scotland-yard.

Mr. Lewis stated that since the remand Detective-Sergeant Froest had made inquiries with reference to the antecedents of the prisoner, and in all probability a further charge of bigamy would be prefered against him on another occasion He proposed that day to complete the charge under the Criminal Law Amendment Act.

Kate Howick, recalled, deposed, in answer to questions from Mr. Lewis, that she recollected the terms of the advertisement which led to her going to the confectioner's shop at Ventnor. Her father saw the advertisement, and in the reply which the prisoner had it was stated that she was fifteen years of age. After she had been a few weeks at the shop at Ventnor prisoner's wife went to Taunton on a visit. It was after that that the prisoner came into her room at night. The day before his wife went away he spoke to her of his intentions. She told the prisoner that she was only 15. Clarke told her to say she was over 16, and said that if he was ever found out he would say she told him so. He also said that he would marry her, as he was not married to the person who passed as his wife. She passed as his wife where they lodged in Marlborough-street, Chelsea, and while there she wrote several letters, to her father. Prisoner saw all the letters, and they were partly his composition. He told her what to write.

Mr. Lewis put in the correspondence, which was read by Mr. Richards, the clerk. A post-card dated Ventnor, July 9, was as follows:—"Dear Father,—Don't trouble about me. I am all right. I shall be no trouble to you, and I shall come home and see you by and by. Mr. Clarke is taking great care of me. With love from both." A letter, dated London, Sunday, July 11, referred to visits to the Exhibition and parks, and proceeded:—"This evening we are going to hear Mr. Spurgeon preach at the Tabernacle. I trust you will not worry about me, as Mr. Clarke is not keeping me without money." On the 14th of July she wrote:—"Dear Father,—I hope you are happy. Mr. Clarke is awfully anxious about you. Have you been to Ventnor yet to hear all the news? . . . It is quite a treat here in London. We spent such a happy day yesterday in the Exhibition. The illumination was splendid. This evening we are going to the Aquarium. With love from myself and Mr. Clarke, your faithful daughter, Katie Howick." Her last letter was written on the 19th ult., dated London:—"Dear Father,—I hope yourself and all are quite well. I am very sorry I have given you so much trouble. I did not think you would take the trouble to send the crier after me at Ventnor. I don't mean to come home." This communication was signed "Your loving daughter." In cross-examination by the prisoner, the girl said he was well aware of what she wrote. She would still swear he slept with her several times during his wife's absence. She did not advise him to give Mrs. Clarke a glass of sherry every morning before breakfast "to carry her off." She told him about it, but did not advise him to do it. She told him that she had heard that a man had killed several wives by giving them sherry on an empty stomach. She did not say that she would take Mrs. Clarke's place. She told Mr. Mitchell (prisoner's employer) that Clarke had treated her with respect. She denied the prisoner's misconduct when questioned by his wife. When they left the house she packed her own box and went to the railway station half an hour before he did. She kissed him in the train, and they passed the night together at Fareham. She had not been improperly familiar with a person at Bright.

Annie Clarke said she was married to the prisoner at Taunton in 1880, and she wished to give evidence. She was present when Mr. Howick brought his daughter to Ventnor. She heard the age of the girl mentioned as 15. She frequently quarrelled with her husband about the girl, but he assured her that there was no ground for her suspicions. The pair went away together on the 8th ult. On the 28th of that month she received a letter from London in the handwriting of the prisoner which contained the following: "I am acquainted with the Criminal Law and its responsibility and I can guard against anything that can injure myself."

Caroline Sharpe stated that she lived at 12, Marlborough-street, Chelsea, and let lodgings. On the 10th ult. the prisoner and Kate Howick came to her house. He said the girl was his wife, and that she was 19. They occupied a room for three weeks, and the first fort night they both slept at home. Prisoner said he had no witnesses to call, and he reserved his defence. Mr. d'Eyncourt committed him for trial to the Old Bailey, and refused an application which he made for bail.

The best safeguard for the general health is KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT and PURIFYING SALINE. It is Fresher, Superior and Cheaper, compared with imported preparations of a like kind, and is one of the best aperients and blood-purifying remedies known. Per bottle Rs. 1-4.

LE SIEUR BRESSY'S PILGRIMAGE.

[It is announced that Sir Thomas Brassey, upon his elevation to the Peerage, will take the title of Baron Brassey of Bulkeley; Sir Thomas's ancestor, John de Bressey, who came over with William the Conqueror, havnig settled at Bulkeley, in Cheshire.]

In the murky Middle Ages, o'er the flowery fields of France,
Went a youth whose dark eyes glistened with the ardour of romance.
He had come from Lotharingia. Why, was not for fools to know:
His alone the weighty secret whither he desired to go.
On he pressed, without delaying—John de Bressey was his name—
And the people cried behind him, "What can be his little game?
When a fellow leaves a cottage, with three acres and a cow—
All his own, his prospects must be pretty brilliant anyhow!"
Days and nights he hurried onwards, making for the rosy West;
Hurried as if demons chased him, hurried like a man possessed.
Rheims was powerless to detain him, though it offered him champagne,
Nor could frivolous Lutetia catch and hold the eager swain.
On he pressed until the ocean danced before his weary eyes.
From the shore a fleet was starting on a warlike enterprise.
"Ho!" he shouted to the sailors, "stop awhile and tell me true,
Is there some one called the Conquror anywhere aboard of you?"
"Suttinly!" a sailor answerd, "these 'ere wessels is 'is fleet.
Come aboard, my eager hearty; come aboard and take a seat!
We can let you have a passage if you'll kindly pull an oar:
Ands is short, and we are due-to-night upon the other shore.
John de Bressey breathed less quickly. He had feared he should be late,
And should fail to get a passage by that fleet across the strait.
Had he failed, he could have never boasted to his children's chicks,
"I came over with the Conqu'ror, in the year ten sixty-six."
It was not for himself alone that Bressey sailed from France,
Not from any sordid motives, not because of arrogance;
No, he acted with a prudence which to-day is all too rare:
He was looking to the future, and providing for his heir.
Had he never made that journey, had he never crossed the main,
All the Lord of Bulkeley's honours might to-day be fond and vain;
For the offer of a peerage is a sorry piece of fun
To the child of one who didn't come across with William One.—*St. James Gazette.*

REJECTED ENGLISH ARMOUR PLATES

The Russian press is waxing triumphant over the rejection of a number of English armour plates sent to Sebastopol for the recently launched men-of-war. The circumstances of the case are described by the Sebastopol correspondent of the *Moscow Gazette* as follows:—"For one of the new ironclads about 400 armour plates were required, ranging in weight from 18 to 20 tons, while there was plating for the deck 3 inches thick, weighing in the aggregate about 600 tons. The Russian Black Sea Steam Navigation Company, the constructors of the ironclad, applied to the Briansk Steel Works for these plates, but in view of the shortness of time, ordered 170 at Glasgow. These plates were soon delivered (in December last). Recently a Government inspection of them took place, when out of the 170 plates, 53, weighing 90 tons, were pronounced to be good for nothing. The Russian Steam Navigation Company has now returned these to Scotland, and others to replace them will arrive in a few days. The Company means to apply to the Government for a return of the duty paid on those rejected and returned arrived at Sebastopol, and has proved to be, on examination, of splendid quality." We reproduce this, without comment, because the Russian press is not, as a rule, particularly accurate in its news, and the statements are evidently put forward in the interest of the Briansk Works, which, whatever is alleged success in this particular instance, has been frequently attacked by the Russian papers as a Government hobby, and the seat of deep administrative corruption. A foreign firm it is obvious, would fare badly at the hands of a Russian Government commission conscious of the jealousy which had been provoked by the Black Sea Steam Navigation Company, in giving the order for the 170 plates away from the Government Steel Works at Briansk, particularly as the contract had been made the subject of attack by the protectionist Russian Press. Some time ago a slanderous onslaught was made in the St. Petersburg press on the armour plates manufactured by Messrs. Cammell & Co., at Kolpino, and ceased only when the Russian Government "explained." In this case, however, the Government has no particular interest in defending the foreign armour plates, and we are afraid the manufacturer of the rejected 53 will have to fight the battle alone.—*Engineering.*

A MISSING CLYDE MERCHANTMAN.

For some days recently heavy premiums had been paid for reinsurance on four Clyde-owned ships, but these reached a crisis on August 11, when premiums of from £70 to £90 on the £100 were reached. The total value of the ships and their cargoes which are thus so seriously discounted as to their fate is something like £120,000, and the lives at stake number fully 100 men The following are some details of the vessels:—The Cape Horn, which sailed from Java on 26th February for this country with a cargo of sugar, has not been reported since she sailed, being now 165 days out. The cargo is valued at fully £25,000, and the ship at £10,000—in all, £35,000. On August 11, as high as 90 guineas per cent. was paid for reinsurance on the ship. She was commanded by Captain Laurie, and had a crew of twenty-three men. The Charles Connell, which sailed from Rangoon on March 11 for this country with a cargo of rice, was spoken on April 16 in lat. 21 S., and long. 70 E., but has not since been heard of, having been 152 days out. The ship is valued at £18,000, and the cargo at about £24,000—in all, £42,000. She was commanded by Captain C. E. Stanley, and had a crew of twenty-eight men when she sailed from the Clyde. The Berwick Law, which sailed from Akyab on March 13th for this country, is now 150 days out. The vessel is valued at £13,000, and the cargo is supposed to be worth £20,000. Her commander was Captain Ure, and he had a crew of 24 hands on board when he left this country. The Girvan, which sailed from Akyab on March 19 for the United Kingdom, with a cargo of rice, has not since been heard of, and is 144 days out. The ship is valued at £15,000, and the cargo at about £17,000. Captain Nisbet was in command of the ship, and had a crew of 25 hands when the ship left the Clyde. Several other vessels from Akyab and other rice ports are considerably overdue, but the above being specially fine vessels and well found, were largely underwritten by Glasgow and other Scottish underwriters. Some parties fear that, in the case of the rice-laden ships, as last season was a wet one, if the rice was shipped in a damp state it would swell and burst the ships' sides out.

SERIOUS ALLEGATIONS AGAINST AN OFFICER.

Dr. Diplock concluded an inquest on August 6, at Hounslow Barracks, on the body of Troop Sergeant-Major John Thirlwell Holmes, aged 24, who on Tuesday was found dead in the store-room of the barracks, with a carbine lying at his feet. At the first occasion Thomas Humphries, regimental sergeant-major of the 7th Hussars, stated that Holmes was in the same regiment. On Monday the witness was ordered to place him under arrest, which meant that he was confined to his own room. He was not deprived of his weapons. Lieutenant Carew stated that he had ordered the arrest because Holmes's money accounts were not right. He owed £16 to the men, part of it being due to the mess account. Tom Lacey, a troop sergeant-major deposed that on Tuesday he proceeded to Holmes's quarters in order to convey him to the orderly-room. The witness was told he was in the store-room of the barracks, and he there found him dead on the floor, with his carbine at his feet. John Leslie, also in the 7th Hussars, deposed that when Holmes was questioned by his lieutenant, he said he preferred to make any explanation to his commanding officer. The witness had ascertained that his accounts were deficient by £21. William Baker and George Boddington sergeants in the deceased's troop deposed that Holmes complained of harsh treatment by Lieutenant Carew. Private Farnham said he appeared frightened at his officer. The jury returned a verdict of suicide whilst mentally deranged caused by worry and the tyrannical conduct of Lieutenant Carew. The jury also desired that a Court of Inquiry should be held as to Holme's accounts and the conduct of the officer, and that the Commander-in-Chief be apprised of the verdict.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
Indian Banks.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	11 p.ct.	715
Bank of Bengal	12,000	500	all	10 do.	840
ank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	600
Exchange Banks.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	1	6 do.	125
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ do.	58
National Bank of ndia	37,320	250		5 pct.	112xd.

INSURANCE COMPANIES

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	70	930xd
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,0.0	—	1,040
Indian Fire Insurance Co	111	5,000		70	1,800
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,750

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	—	1,650
Akola Press Co.	85	500	500	Rs. 80	500
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs. 65	620
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 175	1,030
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	240
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500xd.
Breul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld	0	200	200	Rs. 16	180
Bombay Cotton Press.	0	125	125	..	165
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 600	650
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	0	300	300	12	145
East India Press Co.	0	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,375
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 150	1,875
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 80	685
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	600	600	Rs. 95	400
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	450	all	Rs. 45	400
Manmar Manfg. Co	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	205
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125		105
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	—	450
New Berar Cotton (Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	—	552
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	..	120
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs. 30	480
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	Rs. 75	450
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 75	840
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,280
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	500	25	500
Volkart Press Co	450	1,000	1,000	Rs 20	685

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	..	£100	—	—	£154
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent.	—	£100	—	—	£1

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown & Co Ld.	1,000 750	200 200	200 150	10 p.c.	185 140
Badham, Pile & Co. Ld.	,000	100	100	Rs. 18	122
Bapty Co., Ld.	325	200	165	Rs. 20	164
Barton & Co., Ld.	,000	00	100	102-3p.c	22
Do. New issue.	500		37	102-3p.c	22
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		500	100	6 p.c	100
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	500	500	500	15 p. ct.	620xd.
Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,000	—	210
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	7 p.c.	120
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	11,000	2,500	1,500	225	2,925
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	375	45	735
Bombay Municipal Bonds	—	...	—	6 p.ct.	101½
Cash Bazaar	1,500	100	100	—	17
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500	100	...	115
Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld.	3,000	100	100	9½	105
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	Re. 11	9
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25	..	14
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	500	100	10	...	...
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26½	316xd.
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	16 p.ct.	97xd
Mechanics Building Co	4,000	50	40	Rs. 43	40xd
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	9 p.ct	90
Napier Foundry and M'fg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	90
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	5 & 7½	116
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	...	
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	8 p. s	55
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,00	1,000	Rs. 19	307½xd
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	60	Rs. 1	100
Royal Flour Mills Co., Ld.	2,500	100	100	..	
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	10	100	5	59xd
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,200	25	25	Re.	7½
Treacher & Co. Ld.	2,000	500	500		1,100
Western India Flour Mills	,000	125	100	12 c	134
M. M. ody & Co	2,000	200	200		203½

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W Company	1,30	1,000	,000	..	1,375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	—	495
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	9,345	100	100	—	109
Alfred Manf'g. Co.	1,000	500	500	...	390
Alliance Cotton Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,000	..	890
Bellary S.& W. Co., Ld.	871	500	all	Rs. 22½	520
Bo. Cotton Mf'g Co., Ld.	600	500	500	..	425
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	925
Berar Mf'g. Co., Ld.	2,750	200	200	..	180
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	500	Rs. 25	720
New issues	3,000	125	—	Rs. 125	180
Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 12½	675
Connaught Mills	840	500	500	Rs. 25	610
Coorla Mills	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	850
City of Bombay Shares	595	1,000	1,000	Rs. 55	912½
Dhurumsey S.& W. Co	3,000	2,000	2,000		17½
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,070xd
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,500	500	500	Rs. 25	685
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,250	1,000	1,000	..	860
Gordon Mills	2,000	500	500	..	155
Hindustan Mills	1,032	1,000	1,000		850xd
Hingunghat Mill Co.	700	5	550	87½	650
Hydrabad Spinning Co	700	1	50	Rs. 2	885
Impl. Cotton Mills Co.	400	60	1,000	Rs 25	450
Indian Manfg Co. Ld.	568	1,00	500	Rs. 70	1,200
James Greaves Mills.	100	500	1,0	Rs. 25	605
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co.	1,340	50	50	..14-5-7	400
Jewraz Bhalloo	1,300	1,0	50	Rs. 45	1,105xd.
Khandeish	750	1,0	1,00	Rs. 30	965
Khatao Mackunjee	1,00	1,000	1,00	Rs. 30	990
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co. Ld.	3,500	1,0	10	Rs. 5	155
Mad as United	500	0	1	Rs. 125	2,825
Mahalukshmi	650	1,0	1,00	..	690
Manockjee Petit's	4,050	1	1,0	20	1225
Mazagon Spinning Co	5,000	250	25	..	182½
Morarjee Goculdas	1,150	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,475
National Spinning	600	1	1,00	..	510
Nalgaum Cotton Clearing Co., Ld.	1,00	1,000	100	...	85
Narayan Cotton Mills	600	1,000	1,000		50 nil
New Great Eastern	1,500	1,000	1	Rs. 0	895
Oriental	5,725	625	625	..	560
People of India S. & W. Company	..	250	250	...	187½
Prince of Wales Spinning Company.	1,0	500	500	...	85
Queen Spinning	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	895
Ripon	641	1,000	1,00	Rs. 60	912½
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,0	1,000		1,280
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld.	1,716	500	500	Rs. 17½	50
Sholapore Mills	678	1	1,000	Rs. 35	1,290
Soonderdas	650	1,0	1,000	..	660
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Re. 12	410
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,212	250	25	...	247½
Victoria Mills	600	1,000	1,000	...	500
Western India S.& M. Company	1,20	1,000	1,0	...	775
Luxmidas Khimji S. W. Co.	770		1,000	—	775

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	14-10-6
Carolas	"	265
Mexican Dollars	"	222-8
Five-Franc Pieces	"	280
Bar Silver, 17½ betterness	"	106-7
Gold Leaf	"	22-2
Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 100 touch	"	23 2
Australian Gold, 100 touch	"	22-13
Bombay Bar Gold, 100 touch	"	22-13
Pekin Gold Bars	"	22-8

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate
London Banks	On demand	1s. 4 9-16 to 19-32d.
Do. do.	Telegraphic	1s. 4 15-32 to ½d.
Do. do.	3 Months sight.	1s. 4 9-16d.
Do. do.	4 Do. do.	1s. 4 19-32d.
Do. do.	6 Do. do.	1s. 4 21-32d.
Do. Credits	3 Do do.	1s. 4 25-32d.
Do. do.	6 Do do.	1s. 4 29-32d.
Do. Documents	3 Do do.	1s. 4 25-32d.
Do do.	6 Do do.	1s. 4 15-16d.
Paris	3 Do do.	1 77
Do.	6 Do. do.	1 78½
Calcutta	At sight	100 1-16
Do	60 days do.	99¼
Madras	At sight	100 1-16
Do.	30 days' do.	99¾
hina	60 Do. do.	221¼

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.

Four per cent	97½
Four-and-a-half per cent.	102¾
Municipal 5 per cent. Debenture Loans	101¾
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	103
New French Loan 5 pr. ct. 1872	150
Paris Municipal Loan	215
Port Trust Bonds	92

BANK OF BOMBAY RATES OF BUSINESS.

Discount charged—	
On Government Bills	7 per cent.
On Private Bills	8 do.
Interest charged—	
On Demand Loans on Government Securities Port Trust Bonds, or Bullion	7 per cent.
On Loans on Government Securities, or Port Trust Bonds	Other rates subject arrangement.
On Loans on Goods, or Metals in Godown, or on Port Trust Warrants	
On Cash Credits on Government Securities	
On Cash Credits on Goods, or Metals in Godown, or on Port Trust Warrants	

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 6.

NATIVE holidays still continue to interfere with the general current of business, and we have had another exceptionally quiet week both in imports and exports. Of the former values mostly tend in favour of buyers owing to the recovery which has taken place in Sterling Exchange; and the same influence, combined with limited supplies, has acted as a check on the operations of exporters. Freights feel the effect of the reduced shipments of produce, in progress or being projected, and business is reported to have been done to-day both for U. K. and Continental ports at £1-1-3, a decline of 2s. 6d. per ton, but it will require a still further fall to compensate for the other adverse causes now prevalent. Government Paper is quiet but wonderfully steady considering that the new loan for 120 lakhs is open for tender on Friday next. The market is now beginning to canvass the probable rate of allotment, but in the speculations afloat there is nothing more definite than what we suggested when the loan was first announced, viz., Rs. 96½ to Rs. 97 per centum. Money is easier than it was, but still high in value for the time of year, and Shares lack all activity, notwithstanding the fact that our leading local industry is generally prosperous.

MONEY.—A somewhat easier tone is gaining ground slowly, perhaps, but none the less surely. With the Bank of Bombay the official minimum rate of discount remains at 7 per cent., but in all probability a reduction will be made at the usual weekly board meeting on Wednesday, as the outside market is decidedly lower in level 5 to 6 per cent. per annum being the current rates for accommodation.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office,	Inc.	Rs.	32,32,562
Do. do. Branches	Dec.	,,	93,751
Other Deposits	Dec.	,,	2,66,859
Government Securities	Dec.	,,	2,94,416
Loans	Dec.	,,	10,80,081
Bills Discounted	Dec.	,,	1,57,335
Cash with other Banks	Dec.	,,	68,166
Cash and Currency Notes	Inc.	,,	43,54,881

Of the 43½ lakhs increase in the Cash Balance only 12½ lakhs, it will be observed, is due to diminished trade requirements, the bulk of the remainder coming from payments in of Government money. The position, therefore, has not improved in anything like the proportion which the holdings of cash would appear to indicate, still it is mending and will no doubt continue so to do from this time onward. Really cheap money, however, such as we have been accustomed to for some seasons past, is not likely, we think, to be experienced this side of the Dewali, if at all this year, unless a marked change comes over the conditions of trade in the interval. Exports promise to be above the average, while stocks of imports have been accumulating materially for some time past absorbing, of course, a proportionate increase of funds.

EXCHANGE.—The tendency to firmness, which we noticed in our last report, has developed during the week into a sharp recovery. Closing quotations on Monday last were 1s. 4⅝d. for demand Bank Bills and 1s. 4 9-16d. for 3 months' Credits, and no change took place on the following day. Wednesday was a holiday, but on Thursday with the biddings for Council drafts in London on the previous day showing a much stronger demand for remittance to this side than had been generally anticipated an advance of 3-32d. was established. The upward tendency continued on Friday with a further rise of 1-32d., but the highest point for the mail was touched on Saturday when an advance of ⅛d. took place consequent on the advice received through Reuter that 35 lakhs of Council transfers had been taken up in London. For demand Bank Bills 1s. 4⅝d. was obtainable—at one time possibly a shade better—and for 3 months' Credits 1s. 4 13-16d. was the lowest quotation. To-day, however, the tone has been a shade quieter with a reduction of 1-32d., and we now close for ready bills as follows:—

Bank Bills on demand	... 1s. 4 9-16 to 19-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic Transfer	1s. 4 17-32d. to 1s. 4½d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4 9-16d.	,,
Do. 4 ,,	1s. 4 19-32d.	,,
Do. 6 ,,	1s. 4 21-32d.	,,
Credits 3 ,,	1s. 4 25-32d.	,,
Do. 6 ,,	1s. 4 29-32d.	,,
Documents 3 ,,	1s. 4 2[illegible]-32d.	,,
Do. 6 ,,	1s. 4 15-16d.	,,
France 3 ,,	1·77	,,
Do. 6 ,,	1·78½	

A comparatively large business has been done during the week, the enchanced rates ruling on Saturday having brought out some enquiry for remittance, and it is owing mainly to this fact no doubt that. [illegible]ng, however, is in favour of firmness, and while a temporary slackening down in rates would take no one by surprise, an after recovery is fully counted upon. This is quite an altered state of things from what we had to record but a short time ago, and there is very little to show how the change in opinion has been brought about. But there can be no question of its existence, and that of itself may go some way towards working its own fulfilment. For future delivery rates continue to work nearer the ready quotations. Business is said to have been done in demand Bank Bills for delivery during February next at 1s. 4 13-32d. and 3 months' Credits for the same time are quoted at 1s. 4⅝d. to 11-32d. per rupee.

Bar Silver in London has advanced from 42⅝d. to 42¾d. per oz. At the latter figure it lays down the rupee at a trifle under 1s. 4 7-16d., which is cheaper than Exchange. It is not believed that large purchases of the metal are being made, however, as supplies on the London market are small, and it is, moreover, money for immediate use that seems to be wanted.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—A quiet but fairly steady market has prevailed for paper this week, although transactions have not been large. Fours for cash have fluctuated but little, Rs. 97 5-16 to Rs. 97½ having been the current quotations, the latter at the close. For delivery Rs. 97⅝ has been done, but the figure to-day is the same as the cash rate. Fours and-a-half have remained unaltered throughout.

Regarding the prospects of the new loan nothing very definite can yet be said. The brokers are giving it out that tenders will go in at Rs. 97, but such reports are mere guess-work—nothing more. In the present uneasy state of politics at home a great deal might occur in the next four days to affect the figures at which tenders would be submitted, and the day of allotment is soon enough, therefore, to estimate the probable price.

Municipal 5 per cent. Bonds are quoted ta Rs. 101½, Port Trust Bonds at Rs. 92.

SHARES.—The native holidays have been against any activity in the Share bazaar, and fluctuations in values during the week have been quite unimportant. In *Banks*, the Bank of Bombay only shows any change being firm at Rs, 715. *Presses* are generally unchanged, but in Fort Press we note a decline of Rs. 25, in Mofussils of Rs. 2½. Bombay Cotton Press have improved Rs 5, New Indian Rs. 2½. *Spinnig and Weaving Mills* are steady, and during the week an improvement has been established of Rs. 15 in Manockjee Petit, Rs. 10 in Central India and Hyderabad, Rs. 5 in James Greaves and Oriental, and Rs. 2½ in Khatao Muckonjee. Other Companies are mostly unchanged, but the market is steady and justly so in view of the profitable way in which the Mills are at present employed. In the *Miscellaneous* list almost the only movement is an improvement of Rs. 25 per share in Bombay-Burmah Trading.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—We have again to report an extremely quiet week in all descriptions of imported Cloths both on the spot and for distant arrival. The holidays have of course a good deal to do with restricting business, and the rise in Exchange is probably accountable for the partial decline of 1 anna per piece which our quotations show, but the position even without these adjuncts to dulness is not favorable to activity. The large forward purchasing of two months ago has fully supplied the wants of dealers until the demand for the opening of the new season begins to make its influence felt, while on the spot to meet a most restricted off-take we have an unusually large accumulation of stocks. During the week the clearances from the bazaar have been about 2,400 packages.

For *Local Goods* the enquiry is only moderate the sales reported being 2,000 to 2,500 packages, but prices are firm nevertheless the following being quoted rates:—

				Net per lb.	
	In.	Yd.	lbs.	As.	As.
T. Cloths	24	24	4	7¼	to 8¼
,,	29	24	6	7	,, 7¾
,,	44	24	8	7	,, 7¾
Long Cloths	36	36	8	7	,, 7¾
,,	39	36	9	7	,, 7¾
,,	44	36	10	7	,, 7¾
Domestics	27	72	14	6¾	,, 7¾
,,	32	72	19	6¾	,, 7¾
,,	39	72	24	6¾	,, 7¾
,,	44	72	27	6¾	,, 7¾
Sheetings	60	5	3	7	,, 7¾
Plain Dhoties	45	10	3	7¼	,, 8
Fancy Dhoties	26	5	0¾	8¼	,, 9
,,	32	8	1½	8¼	,, 9
,, R. B.	45	10	3	8¼	,, 9
Dorias	24	30	7	7¼	,, 8

TWIST.—The enquiry for imported Yarns both Grey and Dyed continues very light but prices remain the same. For *Local Twist* an excellent demand still prevails, both for China and for interior consumption and prices are well supported say:—

		Mule.	Water.
Twist	No. 6s	4 25-32 to 5 3-32	... ...
,,	,, 10s	5⅝ ,, 5¾	... ...
,,	,, 16s	5 13-16 ,, 6 1-16	... ...
,,	,, 20s	6⅛ ,, 6½	6¼ to 6⅜
,,	,, 24s	6⅜ ,, 6¾	6⅜ ,, 6¾
,,	,, 30s	7¼ ,, 7 5-16	7⅜ ,, 7⅝

METALS.—*Copper* is dull at unchanged prices on the spot, but to arrive we should quote a decline of As. 8 per cwt. *Yellow Metal* is unchanged in all positions the tone being quiet. *Iron* is dull and slow of sale without however any quotable change in values.

COALS are quiet and no new business has transpired during the week. For Cardiff and Davison's West Hartley we make quotations the same say Rs. 15½ sellers, Rs. 15 buyers to arrive alongside.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—Extreme quietness has again been the most noticeable feature in the market. Just at the close, the home accounts are a trifle firmer in tone but this is counteracted by the rise in Exchange so that exporters having at the same time but few buying orders from home have had no inducement to operate, and speculation is inactive In ready Cotton the buying is almost entirely restricted to the Mills, who go on picking up any lots of decent quality offering at comparatively full rates, but these do not amount to much as the receipts are now insignificant and only a very small proportion of them of good selection.

New Crop accounts are in the main satisfactory If anything there has been too much moisture and a want of sunshine tending to develope wood and leaf at the expense of fruit, but a spell of fine weather would still be in time to remedy this and present appearances rather point to our getting it. On the whole we think we have good reason as yet to anticipate a full and early yield.

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the two previous years,

Receipts.	1886.	1885.	1884.
For the week	2,904	1,692	2,544
Since 1st January	13,61,640	9,80,744	15,23,450
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	5,100	3,395	8,757
Since 1st January	9,72,487	6,71,543	11,26,686
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the week	774	165	..
Since 1st January	45,334	53,211	87,568

The following are to-day's quotations for full pressed Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling Cost and Freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without Commission:—

		Per Candy.	Per lb. C. & F.
Old Crop—			
Bengal, Fine	Ready	Rs. 170	= 3 21-32d.
Do. Fully Good	do.	,, 163	= 3 17-32d.
Do. Good	do.	,, 155	= 3 11-32d.
Omra Good	do.	,, 183	= 3 29-32d.
Do. F. G. F.	do.	,, 175	= 3¾d.
Dhollera, Fully Good	do.	,, 194	= 4 5-32d.
Do. Good	do.	,, 186	= 3 31-32d.
S. G. Dharwar, Good	do.	,, 201	= 4 9 32d.
Westerns Good	do.	,, 183	= 3 29-32d.
Do. F. G. F.	do.	,, 177	= 3 13-16d.
New Crop—			
Bengal Fine	Dec.-Jany.	,, 177	= 3¾d.
Do. Fully Good	do.	,, 168	= 3 19-32d.
Do. Good	do.	,, 163	= 3½d.
Omra do.	March	,, 183	= 3⅞d.
Do. do.	do. Good Staple	,, 190	= 4 1-32d.
Broach do.	do.	,, 219	= 4 19-32d.
Bhownuggar Good, April		,, 191	= 4 1-16d.

WHEAT.—Arrivals continue light as comparep with what they were a few weeks ago and sellers therefore have been able to maintain prices of ready staff at a comparatively high level considering the dullness at home and the advance in Exchange. For future delivery, however, rates are easier by a half anna per cwt. and Exporters show less anxiety to buy even at that. We quote prices as follows:

	Old. Per cwt. Rs.	*New.* Per cwt. Rs.
White Pessy No. 1	4-4-6	4-5-0
Laskari No. 1	4-11-0	
Khatha (Hard Red)	3-14-6	
Ahmedabad (Soft Red)	4-2-0	
Delhi White	4-1-0	4-1-0
,, Red	3-14-0	4-2-0
Hard Yellow Khandwa	4-15-0	3-15-0

SEEDS.—*Linseed* is in very small supply now and the limited busines doing has led to no changes in prices which we quote at Rs. 7 to Rs. 7-1 ready and Rs 6-8 per cwt. new crop April delivery. *Rapeseed* is also dull and for Yellow Guzerat quotations are Rs. 5-11-6 ready Rs. 5-15 new crop, *Gingelly* is still being very sparingly dealt in. For Old Crop we quote small white Rs. 7-6, mixed Rs. 6-8, and for New Crop Rs. 7-6-6 nnd Rs. 7-1 per cwt. respectively.

The comparative Imports of Wheat and Seed are as follows:—

	1886.	1885.	1884.
Wheat—For the week	279,729	188,609	8,273
,, Since 1st Jan.	9,934,129	7,772,707	6,917,132
Linseed—For the week	21,270	47,639	37,228
,, Since 1st Jan.	3,318,733	4,438,218	3,587,981
Rapeseed—For the week	10,400	2,851	2,672
,, Since 1st Jan.	1,095,[illegible]73	1,40,606	915,630
Gingelly Seed—For the week	2,137	76	161
,, Since 1st Jan.	918,262	996,153	788,163

(For Bombay Bill and Stock List see page 3.)

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay or the week ending 4th September, as compared with the statement of the 28th August:—

LIABILITIES.	Aug. 28. Rs.	Sept. 4. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	25,00,000	25,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	46,42,190	78,74,752
do. do. at Branches	14,61,144	13,67,393
Other Deposits	1,88,02,912	1,85,36,053
Post Bills	14,649	14,619
Cash Credits undrawn	7,36,029	11,09,526
	3,81,56,924	4,14,02,373
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	34,18,133	31,23,717
Cash Credits, on Security of Govt. Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	27,62,279	29,45,590
Loans, on Security of do.	76,82,799	66,02,718
Current Accounts, overdrawn	1,516	2,449
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,57,96,211	1,56,38,876
Stamps	21,383	21,357
Dead Stock Rs. 5,77,142 Amt. applied in reduction 2,75,000	3,02,142	3,02,142
Bullion		3,06,328
Cash Balances with Correspondence	5,51,668	4,83,592
Cash and Currency Notes	76,20,813	1,19,75,694
	3,81,56,924	4,14,02,373

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

CONTENTS.

PAGE.
1 2 HOMEWARD MAILS FROM BOMBAY—OUTWARD MAILS FROM EUROPE—LATEST TELEGRAMS—HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.
2 3 4 GENERAL SUMMARY.
4 A Follower of Artemis—Si Jeunesse Savait—The Bursting of the Bund at Mandalay.
5 6 TELEGRAMS—Thoughts on the Present Discontents.
7 An Italian Savant's Tour in India.
8 Mal-Administration in Shiraz—MILITARY—The Cold Weather Campaign in Burma.
9 Indian Armament,—II—The Poona Polo Tournament.
10 The Poona Regatta.
11 BOMBAY AND PRESIDENCY—An Ideal Village Forest—Hindoo Social Reform.
12-13 The Accidental Poisoning in the Deccan College—The Chamber of Commerce and Public Expenditure
14 Cricket at the Gymkhana—The Murder of Mr. Evans—BENGAL—N.-W. PROVINCES, OUDH AND PUNJAB.
15 LEADING ARTICLES: The Chamber of Commerce and Financial Retrenchment—Lord Kimberley and the Crole Case.
16 LEADING ARTICLES: Tinkering Legislation.
17 LEADING ARTICLES: The Dwindling Rupee—The Government as Houseowner.
18 LEADING ARTICLES: Competitive Examinations—The Parsee Cricketers in England.
19 CORRESPONDENCE: The Chamber of Commerce and the High Court—The Bombay Chamber of Commerce and Bi-Metallism—The Norton-Sullivan Case.
20 An Unfounded Report—The Municipal Offices Site—Liberal Education in Poona—The Recent Harbour Accident—MADRAS—OFFICIAL GAZETTES—Bombay Army Orders Bombay Government Orders.
21 Government of India Orders—His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India—Commercial Intelligence.
22-23 COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.
24 SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE—BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS—ADVERTISEMENTS.

"IMPAIRED VISION."—You can only keep your eyes cool by using perfect fitting lenses, properly adapted to the requirements of each eye and each individual case. Residents of Bombay and Suburbs, who are unable to visit me, can be attended to personally at their own addresses without any extra charges, between 7 a.m. and 6 p.m. daily. Appointments must be made the day previous.
Mofussil Residents to get properly suited should obtain my new Sight Test. (Price 2 annas.)

N. LAZARUS,
OCULIST-OPTICIAN, BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. LORD DUFFERIN, K.P., G.C.B., G.C.M.G. P.C.G.M.S.I., VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.
No. 28, Meadow-street, BOMBAY. | No. 1, Mango Lane, CALCUTTA.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.

MESSRS. MARCKS and COMPANY, Ld., in re-organising the optician department of their business desire to bring into still greater prominence these universally popular, though highly priced, spectacles which their long experience enables them to recommend with confidence as being really what the name implies the most perfect spectacles that can be worn—Only the purest and hardest Brazilian pebble is used, and being cut on Dr. MENIST'S approved principle, parallel to the plane of the natural cleavage of the crystal, the lenses are entirely free from prismatic refraction while in the frames. Of the very best materials and the most perfect finish. Special modifications in form have been made, to meet the various defects of vision they are designed to correct, suggested by, and resulting from, his wide practical experience of the subject; and the extra cost will be found to be more than fully compensated by the satisfaction and benefit which will be derived from their use.
First Class Certificate and Silver Medal, the Highest Award for excellence.
Calcutta Exhibition 1883-84.
In taking over the above agency the Company have made arrangements in virtue of which they are now able to offer
MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES in steel frames at slightly reduced rates.

MARCKS & CO., Limited.
Opposite University Clock Tower,
BOMBAY.

JUST RECEIVED.
A SAMPLE SHIPMENT OF
THE ORIGINAL PATENT
DOUBLE WOVEN WIRE MATTRESS.
Orders are now being registered by
JOHN ROBERTS & CO.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

GOA.

BIRTH.

DONALDSON—September 1, at Marmagao, Goa, the wife of H. T. Donaldson, W. I. P. Railway, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

HOGG—At Sunningdale, Ootacamund, the wife of Captain Hardinge Hogg, 3rd (Queen's Own) Light Cavalry, of a son.

DEATH.

PRICE—September 1, at Arrah, the beloved wife of Surgeon-Major Gordon Price, aged 35 years.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1886.

THE conspiracy against Prince Alexander has at length lost the essential characteristic of a conspiracy. It is no longer occult. There is still hypocrisy in it of a peculiarly base sort, for while on one day the Czar sends an assurance to the unfortunate Prince that so long as he is on the throne of Bulgaria, Russia will not interfere with the affairs of the principality, on the next Prince Alexander hears that unless he resigns a Russian force will be sent to occupy the country. There is hypocrisy in this, but there is no longer plotting. We see the wheels of Russian policy ostentatiously working for a seizure of the Principality, with brutal disregard for the wishes of the people, and for the obligations of political honour and good faith. There is no more deception in the business than there is the maraudings of a band of Cossacks who in broad daylight sweep down upon peaceful villages and carry off all that they can lay hands on. It is a piece of straightforward violence from which all mystery has been removed, except the mystery that in these days there should be found amongst the European family of nations a member who can [illegible] of honesty and lawfulness. And so Prince Alexander goes, yielding to a force which is so much stronger than law. The Russian Government have completed the outrage by an act of characteristic impudence in recommending as his successor a Prince of Oldenburg, whose name proclaims him to be meant to act as a Russian Viceroy. No Grand Duke that the Czar could have chosen from amongst the nearest of his kinsmen would have been more Russian in everything but name than he. For the House of Oldenburg has for generations been connected with the Imperial line. Oldenburg once gave a Czar to Russia, and there would be a sinister reciprocity in Russia giving a Principality to Oldenburg. The telegrams do not say which of the Oldenburg princes it is proposed to send to Sofia; but the present Grand Duke has two nephews—Prince Alexander, a general, and Prince Constantine, a colonel in the Russian service. Whether one of these or some other member of the family be chosen, an Oldenburg prince will go against his blood if he is not the obsequious servant of his rich relation.

THE Hindu community are not at all to be congratulated upon the meeting at the Madhav Bagh. It is evident that the people who assembled there on Sunday had, in the mass, as rudimentary a conception of the purposes of a public meeting as any crowd in the market-place. There were many people, with much noise, much excitement, and very little judgment. We cannot pretend to estimate the weight which the Government will attach to the memorial which went up from the meeting. But we should say that the promoters would do well to abstain from accompanying it with an account of the proceedings which attended upon its adoption. Not many people went to Madhav Bagh to think or to give coherent utterance to their desires upon this question. They were nearly all zealous supporters of things as they are, so that it is perhaps not surprising that when an amendment hinting at things as they ought to be was presented by Mr. Telang it was shouted down as a thing not to be thought of on any account. The fear to which we gave utterance on Saturday that the opponents of legislative reforms might give the other side an opportunity of calling them the stupid party, as Stuart Mill is said to have called the English Tories—though he never said anything of the kind—has been realized. The meeting shouted its coarse and easy negatives, and there it felt that its duty ended. When Mr. Telang attempted to get a formal expression of the opinion that there is a need for reform and a way to reform through non-legislative methods, there were incoherent demonstrations of disapproval, and the meeting let it be known, by eloquent disorder, that for its part it could see no difference betwen reforms voluntarily effected by the good sense and the awakened sensibilities of an intelligent society, and reforms imposed by legislative constraint. The promoters of the meeting must by this time have discovered that they have made a mistake. They might have sat quiet until the reforming movement had revealed itself to be—what it is not yet—a force in native society to which the Government were bound to have regard. As to the exaggerations with which the less judicious of the reformers are—or is?—charged, there were many ways of combating them more effective and more persuading than the noisiest shouts with which the Madhav Bagh meeting could rend the air. The orthodox party, unlike orthodox parties in general, seems to have forgotten the resisting power of *vis inertia*. The result was a revelation of the intellectual weakness of the party of absolute resistance which the promoters of the meeting can scarcely have looked for, even when they contemplated passing their resolutions in silence, without speeches, without arguments, and with no other signs of consent than the clapping of hands.

The meeting, nevertheless, was decidedly remarkable, if decidedly unreasoning It is surely one of the most curious incidents of the period of transition in which we are living that the partizans of the antiquated marriage system of the Hindus should avail themselves of the last-invented machinery of political agitation in order to repel the advances of reform. There is something at first sight quite incongruous in the connection of public meetings, committees and declarations of inalienable rights, with the marriage of helpless infants, and the prohibition of marriage to equally helpless widows. As however we see free nature run into an exuberance of anomalous experiments, so free human nature also must be expected to present from time to time strange varieties, "sports" which attest its activity and productive power, but whose capacity for continued existence has to be tried in an arduous struggle for life. In the competition for permanence it is just conceivable that the ideas of the conservative Hindus may flourish, may survive the more pretentious outgrowths of moral energy, and become a sustenance and ornament of their own community and of the world. To make the marriage relation, the most important and sacred of human life, wholly independent of the will of those who are subjected to it may be a useful and fruitful part of the discipline by which our race is to advance towards moral purity and grandeur. But if the enthusiasts for existing institutions are possessed by such hopes and views, why make any clamorous profession of their faith? By coming forth into the open air they expose themselves to the assaults of reasoned controversy and of the host of modern—even if ephemeral—ideas with which they must feel their own to be in irreconcilable conflict. Why ask their community to join in an appeal to the Government for protection against dangers which are of the purely moral order, or else wholly imaginary? No one that we know of the least position or influence has proposed to employ coercion in any shape as a means of enforcing marriage-reform. If the Hindus can be persuaded themselves to desire it the means have been pointed out by which effect could be given to their wishes. Some well-wishers of their community have expressed a warm and disinterested sympathy with what they think an important movement of reform. The suggestion of constraint or even of temptation has virtually been confined to two or three prophets, themselves members of the native community, and claiming for their utterances no authority beyond that derived from their moral weight. It would seem then to have been a better policy on the part of the anti-reformers to have maintained an undemonstrative silence, to have trusted to the ultra-conservative spirit of their kinsmen, and the overpowering influence of long tradition to crush down or to outlast the new movement rather than to invite criticism and inquiry into those dark places of their social system which can least bear the dry light of frank investigation.

As the Luther in this case however must needs be followed by a Loyola, with a band of adherents no less ardent and devoted to the cause of fixed beliefs than the reform party to profiting by new lights and principles, we may at least ask that the leaders of the reaction shall not identify conservatism with absolute immobility. The Jesuits could never have gained the measure of success they won against the Protestant reformers, but for their having themselves become the ministers of a great reform. They tapped the stream of sacred and inspiring tradition at a point further from its source than their adversaries, but yet at a point where the waters had some life-giving and restorative properties. In this they afforded a pattern for the intellectual leaders amongst the Hindus of a stolid mass of followers whose faith stands quite apart from reason, and whose conservatism is no more than unthinking habit and blind repulsion of novelty because its reception involves some mental effort of appreciation. They have this on their side, that attempts to break entirely with the past are in most cases utter failures. Our characters, tastes and capacities are inevitably fitted to the mould in which we have been formed, so that the efforts of our will even under the impulse of a new moral revelation seem almost impotent against the pressure of history and circumstance that shapes our course in spite of us. But this same past that binds us to it with innumerable links of association has also brought us the hope and the capacity for better things, and the choice of means for amelioration. The leaders of their people who call on them to resist a startling reform can and ought themselves to lift their brethren out of the slough of apathy and stagnation. In their own system rightly conceived they can find a better and a worse way presented of apprehending most of the chief interests of human life. Are there not gross, degrading superstitions to be swept away? Are there not higher and nobler conceptions to be cultivated of the relations of man to his Creator? May not the arrogant and narrowing assumptions of caste be softened into charity? Instead of the saturnalia of the Holi, for instance, some mode of rejoicing might surely be found that would better become a simple and innocent people. Purity of intercourse in the household, the avoidance of gross and prurient topics, might be inculcated for the good of the children, who suffer in their finest sensibilities by premature induction into matters over which nature herself throws a modest veil. The revolting coarseness of indulgence by which many of the richer traders relieve their fatigues in the pursuit of wealthy would need the pen of a Juvenal to do it justice. It needs a Hindu Paul to call the votaries of sensualism away from those debasing pleasures, to preach with vivid earnestness the divine call to purity, reason and self-restraint. The physical condition of the Hindu masses suffer, from nameless corruptions besides untimely wedlock and enforced widowhood. The remedy for these evils has still to be sought and found. Some moral and intellectual ideal of life in a form which they can, however, dimly perceive and aim at has to be placed before the millions blindly groping for a guide and standard. How much of this great and good work may be done even within the circle of Hindu creed and custom! Let the reactionary leaders then, instead of barren obstruction and negation prove that their system contains within itself elements of natural expansion, adaptation, purification. Let them show that it can produce men capable of grafting the present on the past so as to live without a disastrous break of continuity.

THE Finance Committee began their investigations in Bombay at the Secretariat yesterday. The members of the Committee who have come to Bombay are Mr. Elliot, the Chairman, and Mr. Justice Cunningham, with the local members, the Hon. Mr. Forbes-Adam, and Mr. Lee-Warner. The inquiry yesterday was mainly devoted to the expenditure of the High Court, upon which Mr. Orr, the Prothonotary of the Court, was examined at length. To-day the Committee will consult with Chief Justice, Sir Charles Sargent.

THE INDIAN AND COLONIAL EXHIBITION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, AUG. 13.

SEVERAL of the Colonial Governments have, I believe, expressed gratification at the proposal to maintain a great Colonial and Indian Exhibition in London for two years longer and offers of co-operation have been received from all sides among Her Majesty's subjects in the Colonies through the Agents-General. How the Indian Empire views the question is not very clear at present, though no fear is felt that support will be refused when the scheme assumes tangibility. There is a feeling in some quarters that India ought not so soon to be invited to undergo a repetition of the enormous labour which the preparation for the Calcutta Exhibition and the present one in England entailed. Many difficulties would, in any event, have to be surmounted in England before a decision to hold further exhibitions can be finally arrived at, and one of these is the question whether it will be possible to renew the lease for the use of the Horticultural Gardens.

The era of the schools has set in in thorough earnest, and thousands of children are brought by scores of clergymen and teachers to the buildings daily. Great strategic skill is required in preventing collisions between the crowds of grown-up people and the small regiments of boys and girls. But as a rule the adults make way for the youngsters, and indeed, in the eyes of many of their elders, the spectacle of so numerous an array of happy children is so great a pleasure, that no thought of struggling with them for places enters their heads. The portion of the Indian court most crowded by the young peoples, and, indeed it may be taken for granted that the teachers urge their attention to it, is that presided over by Dr. Watt, and in the arrangement of which Mr. Gupte has worked so earnestly and incessantly. The large and varied collection of figures in this ethnological court is not only attractive, but immensely instructive. The aborigines of the Nicobar Islands, who closely resemble the Africans, and the high class Mahrattas of Bombay, or the Rajpoots of the Punjab, who resemble the European races, are shown with the intermediate grades in their full attire. It is very interesting to see how from the savage and almost naked tribes of the south which cover only a few spots of their bodies with clothing and how, one after another, all the races in the upper grade add larger and larger garments to their dress, till we come to the Rajpoot with his pyjamas, heeled shoes, long flowing coat and nicely-dyed turban. The primitive shell and bead ornaments of the early tribes stand a striking contrast with the jewelled *kalgitura* and armlets of the northern princes, and each show in the most illustrative manner how the human race has, according to its degree of civilization, adopted different materials in decorating itself in the varied conditions of life. The influences of Buddhism, Hinduism, Mahomedanism and Christianity are visible in their different phases in the dresses, utensils or ornaments of the people, and if one is inclined to study the history of the human family of the whole of the Empire, he has only to visit the Exhibition and to read the descriptive catalogue prepared by Dr. Watt, assisted by Mr. Mukharji of Bengal. The scientific student anxious to take hold of an opportunity to acquire knowledge can find no difficulty in using the materials thus placed within easy reach by the Government of India. Turning to the commercial side of the question one finds still more to say of the utility of the ethnological collection. It places before the manufacturers of the civilized world the requirements of the vast number of residents of India in the most strikingly conspicuous manner. The rising industries of Great Britain which is fast becoming the manufacturer for all India are called into play even in supplying the simple and cheap clothing or ornaments of the aborigines. The immense resources of the Indian Empire in the animal, vegetable or mineral kingdom are anxiously awaiting the employment of the British working man's handiwork, for it is he who knows best how to convert them into articles of domestic use or of luxury. The personal clothing or ornaments, &c., fully indicate what is most needed in India, and with this advantage at command the English manufacturer can think about the future in a brighter spirit. There is, however, much to fear from our French and German neighbours, who take advantage of the "Free Trade Principles" of ill-advised England and overrun the whole of the British Empire with cheap imitations to the great injury if not destruction of British Indian trade. When the industries of Great Britain were in their infancy, requiring development and progress, it was all very well to encourage free trade notions, but in these days of keen competition and hard struggle for existence it would seem necessary to take more care of ourselves and England (our Colonial and Indian visitors tell us) would confer a boon on her colonies and dependencies by opening her eyes to the ruin she permits to be inflicted on them. If India and the Colonies are made to supply Great Britain with raw material, and if England becomes in the broadest sense the manufacturer for the Empire, both hand in hand can prosper beyond conjecture.

THE INSTALLATION AT GWALIOR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

GWALIOR, SEPT. 2.

THE telegraph arrangements here are so thoroughly bad that my telegram of the installation could not be sent after six this evening. The Durbar was not held until 5-30, and the authorities might have, in consideration of a public event (as the telegraph has always done in Jeypore and other places), have constituted the office a first-class one, so as to admit of press telegrams passing through at night. However, this did not take away from the brilliant display, which marked the installation of the youthful son of the great Scindiah. Sir Lepel Griffin's arrival and the preliminaries which took place before the Grand Durbar you have received by wire. Sir Lepel has had a great work to do. He has performed it well. That is, he has done what he has been told to do with characteristic grace, polish, and tact. Things were naturally unsettled during the interregnum, and there was a good deal of intrigue. Scindiah, as is well known, left two queens. His first bride came from the Konkan. She left a daughter, who married a noble of Sitolie, a dark-visaged grim-looking native of the Dekkan. Scindiah's second marriage brought him a son-and-heir (the present Chief), and, of course, the Maharani Durgabai, the mother of the boy and daughter of Bapu Sahib Jadoo, another big noble by the way, was considered the favourite. As I said, intrigues started on the day Scindiah died, and the question has now arisen as to which of these ladies has precedence. When I say precedence, I mean which of them ought to be entrusted with the guardianship of the minor. The State of Gwalior was so unsatisfactory when Scindiah died, that the Agent, Governor-General, it is said, recommended that a Superintendent should be appointed, and that the Prime Minister should carry on the work under his orders, the queen-mother being Regent. The Government of India however, ordered a Council of Regency, and in obedience to their orders Sir Lepel has had to announce the nomination of the members. Time will show what they are capable of doing.

Prior to Scindiah's death he wrote to Sir Lepel, and asked him as a favor not to let his son have an English education. He asked that his State might be looked after, and no special change made in the administration. The Government, therefore, were of opinion that a Council of Regency, consisting of his nobles, would be the best form to adopt, and Sir Lepel had to carry out orders.

The names of the members I have already telegraphed, and as Sir Lepel names them in his speech, I will not mention them here. The Durbar this evening was one which is unrivalled for brilliancy and Oriental display. The nobles and their respective attendants all turned out in full dress, the elephants, State cattle, and the soldiery shone like one glittering wall of gold lace and crimson. The guns fired salutes at the slightest provocation. *Feu de jois* rattled away at the mercy of the commanding officers, the streets were thronged with gaily-attired groups of Mahrattas, Parsees, Mahomedans, and even Pathans—all evidently determined to make a holiday of it. The Grand Durbar Hall in the palace built by Sir Michael Filose was the scene where the great ceremony took place, and at as early an hour as 3 o'clock, was pretty well crowded. Sir Lepel waived the prohibitory rules of a State Durbar, as he wished the populace, without any distinction of rank or creed, all to witness the enthroning of their young Chief. At 5 o'clock the booming of artillery and the playing of the bands announced the approach of the hero of the day. He came in splendour, such as is only witnessed at the great courts of India. The young lad looked handsome, and bravely bore the burden of State jewellery which dazzled round his neck and on his person. He carried his sword like an old veteran, and stalked jauntily by Sir Lepel's side up to the throne.

Mr. Petre, the First Assistant to the Agent Governor-General, after the usual obeisances, read the *Khareeta* or letter from H. E. Lord Dufferin, as follows:—

To His Highness Muktar-ul-Mulk Azim-ul-Ektedar Rafe-ush-Shaw Wala Shikoh Motasham-i-Dauran Umdah-ul-Omra Maharaj Adiraj Alijah Hisam-us-Saltanat (Saltanat) Maharaja Madho Maharaj Sindhia Bahadur Srinath Mansur-i-Zaman Fidir-i-Hajrat-i-Malika-i-Muazzama-i-Rafi-ud-Darja-i-Inglistan, Gwalior.

My honored and valued friend,—I have received with pleasure your Highness's letter of the 3rd July, in which you express your gratitude for the recognition by the British Government of your succession to the Chiefship of the Gwalior State. Your Highness assures me that you will try to follow in the steps of your late father, and even to surpass him in the firmness of your friendship and the care with which you will observe the stipulations of existing treaties. These assurances are highly satisfactory to me, and I feel confident that you will always remain loyal to the Crown and faithful to the engagements which bind the Gwalior State. So long as you do this you need not fear that you will receive less consideration than the late Maharaja. The favor shown to him by Her Majesty the Queen will be continued to your Highness, and you will have in Her Majesty's Viceroy a ready friend and adviser. I wish your Highness all good fortune and happiness, and I shall continue hereafter to take the warmest interest in your welfare. I desire to express the high consideration which I entertain for your Highness, and to subscribe myself your Highness's sincere friend. DUFFERIN.

The Prime Minister then briefly spoke on behalf of His Highness.

The Viceroy's presents of jewellery, guns, arms, cloths, &c., were then presented under the usual salute. *Attur* and *pan* then closed this ceremony.

Sir Lepel Griffin then rose and spoke as follows:—

Maharajah Sahib, Sirdars and Gentlemen of Gwalior,—The last occasion that we assembled for the purpose a Durbar in this hall will be clearly in the remembrance of you all. His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India then restored to H. H. the late Maharajah the ancient and famous fortress of Gwalior, and announced the withdrawal of the British Army from Morar, and the grant of the Cantonment to the Maharajah. You all know how strongly His Highness had desired to regain the fortress, and how highly he valued the assurance of friendship and confidence which its restoration by the British Government involved. It was a subject of great grief to H. E. the Viceroy and all friends of His Highness that his life was not sufficiently prolonged to allow him to enjoy the results of the Viceroy's generous concession. I visited Gwalior in March last to make over the fortress, but His Highness was then too weak to mount an elephant, and he never sufficiently recovered to enter and re-visit his restored citadel. I have especially referred to the last durbar held in this hall to the restoration of the Gwalior Fortress for the reason that the action of Her Majesty's Government on that occasion will convince you all that the measures which have been deliberately approved by the Viceroy for the future administration of this State are prompted by the same friendly sentiments and by a sincere desire to promote the welfare of the young Maharajah and his people. It has been my pleasant duty to-day, on behalf of His Excellency the Viceroy, to formally acknowledge the succession of H. H. the Maharajah Mahdo to the Chiefship of this great and important State, and to renew to him those assurances of friendship and protection which the Viceroy expressed last November to his father. The future administration of the Gwalior State will be conducted by a Council of Regency, of which the president is Rao Rajah Sir Gunput Rao Khadkey, and the members are Baba Sahib Setoba, Bapoo Sahib Jadoo, Appa Sahib Angré, Bapu Sahib Avar, Suntoba Sahib Trimukh, Rai Bahadur Ananda Presad and Sahibzada Golam Mahomed Khan. These gentlemen have been specially elected for their near relationship to the Maharajah, for their high rank, or for their special acquaintance with public business. The general control of the several departments of the State business will be entrusted to these officers, whose emoluments and dignity will be considerable. And a Maharatta gentleman well-known in Central India for his ability, has been selected as the Secretary to the Council. The close and careful supervision of the British Government will be maintained over the new Administration, and the Resident, while avoiding all necessary interference, will be required to watch that the powers granted by Government to the Council are not abused, and that the interests of the Maharajah and his State are properly cared for, and the advice which he will tender to the Council they will be bound to receive with due attention. The Viceroy has every hope that the Council thus appointed, its operations being carefully supervised by the Resident and the Agent to the Gvernor-General will administer the affairs of the Gwalior State to the advantage of His Highness the Maharajah and the benefit of the people. The duties which will devolve upon the Council are of the highest importance and difficulty, and in their discharge they will receive every possible assistance from me and the Resident. Owing to the continued ill-health of His Highness the late Maharajah for some years past, the condition of the Gwalior State is far from satisfactory, and it will be for the Council to use their most strenuous endeavours to develope the resources of the country, to improve the condition of the cultivators, and to supply those public and charitable works which are at the present time everywhere wanting. Since my arrival daily meetings of the Council have been held, and many measures of importance have been proposed and adopted or are under consideration. These include the construction of numerous and small irrigation works in the Malwa districts, either directly by State agency, or by advances to the peasants—a measure which the late Maharajah had under consideration, and which will gradually increase the revenue of the State and the wealth of the cultivating population. By the construction of similar works, the late Maharajah Holkar doubled the revenue of the Indore State. Metalled roads have been planned to open up the great wheat-producing districts of Malwa and connect them with the lines of railway to the east and west. Dispensaries will be opened in the more important towns, to which trained medical officers will be appointed, while the Council propose to build a general hospital at the capital as a memorial to the late Maharajah. The judicial and police departments will be revised. Corrupt and inefficient officials will be removed, and the pay of State servants will be raised to enable them to live honestly and in a style suited to their position without forced contributions from the people. A system of pensions for officers in civil employment will be devised to secure them a safe provision in their old age after long and faithful service. The army will be honourably treated and regularly paid, and troops will be stationed in those districts which have most suffered from attacks of dacoits, against whom for many months past the Durbar has been carrying on an active and most successful warfare. The revenue assessments will be gradually and carefully revised, especially in those districts of Malwa, where the fall in the price of opium has caused widespread distress. As an earnest of their public spirit and resolve to improve the condition of the country, the Council have decided that their first public act shall be identical with that which was a few weeks ago announced by H. H. the Maharajah Holkar, *viz.*, the abolition of transit duties throughout the length and beradth of the Gwalior State. This measure I consider to be as far-sighted as important, and any temporary loss of revenue which may accrue therefrom will, in a few years, be amply recouped by the increase of commerce and the prosperity of the trading community. I have every hope that the Council of Regency will accept the advice which I have offered them at our frequent meetings, and that putting aside porsonal feeling and intrigue they will unite to loyalty and heartily serve H. H. the Maharajah and the interests of the State. What the Government requires from the Council is loyalty to the Queen-Empress of India, devotion to their rightful Chief the young Maharajah, sympathy and consideration for the people of the State, traders, peasants and artisans, and a wise and liberal policy in developing the resources of the country. If the present members of the Council and those who succeed them when their term of office has expired do their duty honourably, loyally and efficiently, there is good hope that when H. H. the Maharajah Mahdo Maharaj attains his majority and assumes full and independent powers, he will find a prosperous and well-ordered State, and a contented and happy population.

The Prime Minister then occupied himself for some minutes in unrolling a bundle of cloth, from which he extracted some cartridge paper, about two feet long, and he mumbled out a speech which was unintelligible to all present.

Presents were then distributed and the durbar closed.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

PRINCE ALEXANDER.

SOFIA, SEPT. 5.

H. H. Prince Alexander has summoned the National Assembly to meet on the 11th inst., and will afterwards take his departure.

Russia recommends the Prince of Oldenburg to succeed Alexander as Prince of Bulgaria.

H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

LONDON, SEPT. 6.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught start for India to-morrow.

OBITUARY.

Mr. Samuel Morley.

A DOUBLE MURDER AT MOULMEIN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, SEPT. 6.

A dreadful murder was committed at Moulmein on Saturday night, Father Biet, Roman Catholic priest, and Mr. Ramos were seated in the latter's house, when two Burmans and one Chinaman entered and stabbed both to death. The motive for the deed is unknown, but it is supposed that the murderers only intended killing Ramos, who is a money-lender, but also murdered Father Biet est he should bear witness against them.

OFFICIAL APPOINTMENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 6.

Colonel Macleod is appointed head of the Ordnance Department of Madras, *vice* Colonel Chamier retired.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

The Viceroy does not go to Kurrachee during his tour, and returns from Bhawalpore to Lahore.

Sir Alfred Lyall and Sir Lepel Griffin have arrived here.

MADRAS NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPT. 6.

A Fire Insurance Company with a capital of fifteen lakhs is being formed here.

All heads of departments have been requested to be in Madras during the stay of the Finance Committee. It is expected here on the 22nd instant.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF TRAVANCORE.

In concluding the review of the Dewan of Travancore's Administration Report, the Government states the statistics of trade show a steady advance and testify to the increasing prosperity of the country. With an expanding revenue and considerable surplus in the Treasury, it will perhaps be possible to devote larger sums to useful public works, for the further development of the internal resources of the State, as well as to carry into effect measures of sanitary reform, which are apparently much needed.

The Governor-in-Council has pleasure in observing that much useful work has been done in several departments of the State, and that the results have on the whole been such as reflect credit on the Administration.

THE SOLDIERS' INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 6.

THE Commander-in-Chief, accompanied by Lady Arbuthnot, to-night opened the Solders' Industrial Exhibition here.

Addressing Lord and Lady Reay, Sir. G. C. Arbuthnot stated that the exhibition compared favourably with those of the previous years. The quality of the exhibits had improved, and the decreased number of native exhibitors was accounted for.

The regiments at Quetta and in Burma were not enabled to contribute, but the latter, although prevented from sending any specimens of their handiwork, were engaged in contributing to a far more important object, namely, the credit of the Bombay Army.

These exhibitions were most beneficial, inducing men to spend their spare time in a rational and profitable manner, and make themselves adepts in trades and manufactures, and enabling them to earn a livelihood when they return to civil life. The services of such artificers in regiments might at any time be of the greatest use.

The inducements offered by these exhibitions to men in India to practise their trades was especially valuable, and he hoped their number would steadily increase.

THE NORTH AND SOUTH CRICKET MATCH.

The North and South match commenced to-day, the North going in first made 141 runs. Wilkins carried out his bat for 81, and had not Captain Steel been absent, would have completed the centuryl Blackwell made twenty, Mactier twelve, Cox took four wickets, Francis two, Ryan and Williams one each. The South lost one wicket without scoring before tiffin. To-night nine wickets have fallen for 221. Francis contributed 109, Pottinger 26, Talbot 22, Colonel Lyttelton 33, and Cox 14. Lindner took seven wickets, Wilkins two. Clowes, Blackwell, Mactier, Rice and Holland also bowled.

GOANESE CATHOLICS AND THE PROPAGANDA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SAVANTVADI, SEPT. 6

A large and representative meeting of the Catholics of Savantvadi, Vingorla and Malvan was held to-day to protest against the cession of the churches of their Varado to the Propaganda. Great excitement prevails among the community, upwards of 300 people marched straight on to Goa to protest personally.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

PENANG, SEPT. 5.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Deccan, (extra) left here for Bombay yesterday at noon.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, SEPT. 4.

The P. and O. Co's steamer Shannon arrived here this morning.

ADEN SEPT. 5.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Kerbella, outward bound for Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar Coast, left here this afternoon.

SUEZ, SEPT. 6.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Ballaarat arrived here from Bombay yesterday morning.

SUEZ, SEPT. 6.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Goorka, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, left here yesterday evening.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 4.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed with a hardening tendency. Suratsquiet.

Good Fair Dhollera		3 13-16d.
4 per cent.	Rupee Paper	66¾
4½ „	„	70½
3 „	Consols for account	101
3½ „	Sterling Loan	100¼
4½ „	French Rentes	109¾
Bar Silver		42¼

The sum of about £1,00,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for North America.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, SEPT. 5.

10 p.m.	79·4

MONDAY, SEPT. 6.

6 a.m.	78·5
10 a.m.	81·6
2 p.m.	83·3
4 p.m.	83·5

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(SEPTEMBER 6.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang. Interrupted. *Via* Amoor, perf ct.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang. Interrupted. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Madras-Penang Cable, interrupted.

Elephant-Point-Penang Cable interrupted.

Moulmein route to Bangkok, Interrupted.

THE report that the Amir had sanctioned the construction of a railway to Kandahar is officially denied. The proposal has not recently been put forward.

THE Government of India is not disposed to anticipate by immediate publication the arrival a few weeks hence from England of the returns regarding the migration to the hills. Meanwhile, it has been pointed out that the figures telegraphed from England to the *Englishman* give the gross and not the net cost of the annual move to Simla.

THE exhibition of the Western India Fine Arts Society is usually one of the most interesting features of the Poona exhibition, and this year's exhibition, which is to be opened on the 2nd proximo, promises to be no exception to the rule. The prospectus, which has just been issued, is a very attractive one. Altogether twenty-three prizes are offered, twelve being given by the Society, and the remainder by H. E. the Governor, the Hon. J. B. Peile, Mr. Propert, the Hon. M. Melvill, H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, Major-General Solly Flood, Mr. A. T. Crawford, and Khan Bahadur Pudumjee Pestonjee. All prizes will be awarded to amateur artists only, but the Committee will be glad to receive on loan works by a professional artist, photograhs, oleographs, &c.

WE have received a copy of a Guzerati book entitled *Deshi Namu* or the system of Guzerati book-keeping by Mr. Chaganlal L. Shah, head-master of the Government Vernacular School, Baroda. The book which, by the way, is dedicated to Dewan Bahadoor Manibhoy Jasbhoy is, we believe, the first of its kind in the Guzerati language. It is written in a way which will render it useful to professional accountants as well as to students. It may be safely recommended as a text-book for schools.

THE introduction of rifles into the country, except by Government, being considered inexpedient, the Burmese Government has purchased the 200 rifles and bayonets imported by the American Baptist Mission Press, at Rs. 15 each, the cost being charged to the police grant. Sanction has, however, been given to the Mission to import 200 muskets to be distributed amongst the Karen levies. Is this legitimate mission work?

THE man Clegg, who was apprehended in July last at Sibi, on the charge of the murder of Mr. Clay, a Sub-Engineer of the Public Works Department, at Nari Gorge, has been sent on to Lahore for trial at the next Sessions, and is now in the gaol. It will be remembered that Clegg, in company with two other men, Marshall and Forster, went to Nari Gorge to seek work; and while there met Mr. Clay, who allowed them to rest in his bungalow, and treated them hospitably. Marshall and Forster went away, and about half an hour after, it is stated the murder took place. Clegg, who is a powerful man, states that they were all under the effects of liquor, and that Mr Clay kicked him twice. This so exasperated Clegg that he struck the deceased in the face; and the deceased then fell to the floor, and was stunned by the fall. Clegg asserts that he was so terrified at what had happened, that he ran away, and knew nothing of the death of Mr. Clay until arrested at Sibi.

COLONEL H. COLLETT, Deputy Adjutant-General, has been appointed to officiate as Quarter-Master-General, *vice* Colonel Lockhart, who is proceeding on field service to Burma; and during the absence on furlough of General Chapman, Colonel P. Harris, Commandant, Calcutta Volunteers, officiates as Deputy Adjutant-General in the place of Colonel Collett.

THE excitement caused in Calcutta by the discovery that the ghee sold in the bazaars was adulterated with lard and other fatty substances is likely to produce good results. Replying to a memorial on the subject, Sir Rivers Thompson states that he has just obtained the sanction of the Government of India to the introduction into the Bengal Legislative Council in November next of a Bill to Amend Act IV. (B.C.) of 1876, with a view to checking more effectively the adulteration of all articles of food within the limits of the town of Calcutta. The Bill will shortly be published for general information, and the memorialists will have an opportunity of criticising its provisions. As regards the second memorial in which a complaint is made against the system of "Fooka" practised by Goalas the matter will receive the early consideration of the Lieutenant-Governor, and the memorialists will be informed of the steps taken.

THE Muhammadans in the Chittagong district constitute about 71 per cent. of the population, but only five per cent. of them are educated, as against 11·6 per cent. of the Hindus. It would, therefore, appear that the number of educated persons in both classes is nearly equal, but when we come to investigate the number of Muhammadans employed under the Government, it is shown that this equality is by no means preserved. Thus it would appear that, in the Chittagong district, out of 76 gazetted officers only 28 are Muhammadans; of 690 officers in the superior service only 133 are Muhammadans, and of the 1,362 of those employed in the inferior service, the Muhammadans are returned as only 580. This gives a percentage of 36·8 Muhammadans among the gazetted officers, 19·3 among the officers in the superior service, and 38 among those in the inferior service. The information obtained regarding the other districts in the division gives much the same results, but as the Commissioner states that the number of educated Muhammadans qualified for the higher posts under Government is steadily increasing, and that the Muhammadan boys take more prizes than the Hindus at the Chittagong Government School, it is to be hoped that every opportunity will be taken to correct this inequality so long as the claims of others are not passed over.

A COLLECTION of musical instruments sent to the Indian and Colonial Exhibition by Raja Sir S. M. Tagore, is awaking considerable interest among musicians, as they seem to indicate a progress of development or disturbance even in this art. Among the well-known shapes are two, No. 4,008, a lute with the body of a European fiddle, and No. 4,015, which also has the form of an Italian lute. Altogether the collection is one of the greatest interest, and the Raja, says a correspondent, is to be thanked not only for the generous manner in which he contributes it, but for the thorough way in which in his various works he explains the nature of Indian music. It is to be regretted, however, that he is not here to meet people and give the benefit of personal explanation.

INSPECTOR EATON and Sergeant McCoy, the police officers who were in charge of Theebaw while at Madras, and who accompanied him to Rutnagherry, were, on the eve of their return to Madras, presented by the ex-King with a few silk handkerchiefs and a meerschaum pipe each. The Bombay authorities, however, confiscated the property pending a reference to the Supreme Government, which has now replied that in the circumstances of the case it will not insist on the return of the presents to the ex-King, but as a matter of principle, the Governor General in Council considers that it would create a dangerous precedent to permit the recipients, especially having regard to the nature of their employment as police officers in charge of the ex-King, to retain the articles, trifling in nature although they be. The presents should therefore be surrendered to Government under the existing rules on the subject.

ANOTHER *cause celèbre* in the shape of a divorce case has filled columns of the home papers. Peculiar interest attaches to it from the fact that the co-respondent was a clergyman, the Rev. Arthur Robert Morrison Finlayson, formerly curate of St. Philips Chorley, Chesshire, and now organising secretary to the Colonial and Continental Church Society. The petition was that of Mr. Joseph Cookson, a merchant of Manchester, for a divorce by reason of his wife's adultery. The co-respondent denied the adultery and declared his meetings with the respondent were arranged in order that he might attempt to bring about a reconciliation between husband and wife and to afford comfort to the respondent. His use of the words "Pet," "My Darling," and "Beloved" in certain advertisements intended to catch her eye were "allegorical expressions" only. The jury found for the petitioner, and the reverend gentleman was ordered to pay £1,000 damages.

A RECENT decision in the Admiralty Division of the Supreme Court of Judicature in London, as to the liability of shipowners where a collision occurred in French waters, through the negligence of a pilot, is not without interest in Bombay, where the employment of the services of a pilot is compulsory on every vessel of a certain tonnage. The facts do not seem to be disputed. A steamer called the Augusta, having a French pilot on board and being navigated by his orders, collided in the Bassin de l'Eure at Havre with a steamer named the Chilian, solely from the negligence of the French pilot. It was contended by the owners of the Augusta that, the employment of the pilot being compulsory by the law of France, they were relieved of responsibility for his negligence. The owners of the Chilian, on the other hand, argued that by French law the pilot, though compulsorily employed, is merely in the position of an adviser to the captain, who remains in charge of the ship, and is responsible for its navigation. The President, Sir James Hahnen, has held that the owners of the Augusta are not exempt from liability. The French law has no express provision on the subject of the liability of a captain when a pilot is on board, but the principle seemed to him to be that the captain is liable in his representative capacity (that is, as representing the ship and owners), notwithstanding the compulsory presence of a pilot. The captain is not personally liable if he has taken a pilot, because in that case he has done his duty in taking his legal adviser; but the pilot is only the adviser, the captain remaining free to obey him or not, and the pilot is not entitled to supersede, and does not, in fact, supersede, the authority of the captain, so that the responsibility of the owners remains.

DURING the late riots at Chungking a French missionary was killed. The latest advices received by the *Shanghai Courier*, which carry us up to the 5th ult., are to the effect that rioting was still going on, and that Mr. Bourne, the British Consul, and two missionaries, were still detained at the Yamen, and were not allowed to go out for fear of being maltreated. An anti-missionary spirit has also shown itself in a very pronounced manner at Ichang. A report is also current in Canton that a German mission station at Kwai Shin has been pulled down. A further report in Canton is to the effect that the Tsung-li Yamen, or Foreign Board of China, have adopted the suggestion of the Viceroy and the Governor of Canton and a special Commissioner, named Pang Yu Lin, made some time ago with regard to Christianity, *viz.*, that the propagation of Christianity should be countenanced openly, but secretly it should be suppressed. Of course, there may be nothing in all this, except that it shows what the feeling of the native mind with regard to missionaries is at the present moment.

THE following paragraph in the *Foochow Echo*, regarding a gigantic spider, should be interesting to the Bombay Natural History Society:—"A sparrow was noticed struggling violently to get free from something in a shrub at Mamoi, Pagoda Anchorage. On examination, it proved that the sparrow had been caught in a spider's web which had strength enough to pinion back the bird's wings. The victim was extricated from the clutches of the spider, which was of extraordinary dimensions, the body being about the size of a pigeon's egg, but the legs short and thick set. The web was as coarse as strong sewing cotton; it had to be unwound from the bird's wings before the little fellow could fly away, which he did pretty quickly when once he was freed."

WITH reference to the death of Captain Hyde, formerly of the P. and O. service, while looking on at the match between the Australians and Middlesex at Lords, a contemporary says:—"'Magnificent George,' as he was called, was always popular with his passengers, though not quite such a favourite with his subordinates in the service, and was fond of giving very pleasant little tiffins and teas in his captain's cabin. He was a good sailor, and a fine example of the old-fashioned 'P. & O. skipper,' in the days when the captains of the mail boats, the only steamers which kept up the communication with home, were a very highly-honoured class. He had a remarkable resemblance to General Burnside, the unfortunate commander of the Federal troops at the battle of Petersburgh, and was always very delighted to be mistaken for that general."

POONA AS THE CAPITAL OF INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I shall be obliged if you will allow me to supplement the many suggestions made by the Chamber of Commerce in connection with the labours of the Finance Committee, and in a direction that the concentrated deliberations of that body do not touch.

The Government of India should be permanently removed to Bombay, with, of course, Poona for its temporary sojourn during the rains. This would save the country the expense of a Governor, as it would not be necessary even to retain the services of a Lieutenant-Governor. Bengal, notwithstanding its tirades, manages to flourish during 8 or 9 months of the year with only a Lieut.-Governor at its head. As far as the Viceroy is concerned, he would certainly be as near Bengal proper, residing in Bombay or Poona, as in Simla. My proposition is, give Bengal a Governor, abolish the Government of Bombay and "exodusize" the Government of India to this Presidency.

Quite apart from financial considerations, the superior intelligence, education and industry of its native inhabitants, (I write from ample experience) predominance in trade, and location of its chief city combine to force the conclusion which is wellnigh irresistible that this Presidency should contain the chief seat of Government.

Such a suggestion will, no doubt, be received with great disfavour by our Calcutta Friends, but this is only to be expected.—Yours, &c.,

Bombay, Sept. 6. BENGAL.

HOW IT STRIKES A SPECTATOR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—At the "monster" meeting at Madhav Bagh, your readers will be surprised to know that there were scarcely several representative Hindus present to deprecate State co-operation, out of a large number consulted upon the subject in 1884 by the Government of Bombay at the instance of the Supreme Government. The rest were of "the people," amongst whom, we have been repeatedly assured by the promoters of the meeting, infant marriages and compulsory widowhood do not obtain. Why, then, a mass meeting to deprecate State action, in which the illiterate majority would listen neither to argument nor to proposals for amendment or adjournment? Are Government to be influenced by one "dumb" resolution passed at a meeting of two or three or even four thousand men? Our orthodox reformers seem to have made a serious tactical blunder in this respect.

What is more significant still, is that at this caste meeting, containing perhaps 3 per cent. of "orthodox reformers" and 97 per cent. of the masses (amongst whom, of course, the two evils do not prevail) we notice at least six representative Hindu gentlemen, recognised as such by the Government, who had the manliness to protest against some of the proceedings and to suggest State interference, at the present moment, or later on, as the only means of saving a misguided populace from themselves. I should myself be glad if the necessity for legislative interference could be averted. But the Madhav Bagh memorialists have shown no signs in that direction. They have virtually declined to discuss the evils of infant marriages, let alone remedying the evils. And for this the unfortunate people have to thank those "orthodox reformers" who, though owing everything in life to the British Government, yet seem to have made it their life business to destroy every possibility of sympathetic relations between society and the State in the matter wherein society only wants to be restored to its original status. As Mr. Telang's attitude is apt to be misunderstood in some quarters, I may mention that he accepts the principle of legislation, but does not yet see his way to utilizing it practically. I may also add that Mr. Telang is ready to support a demand for permissive legislation if that can be of any use.

While on this subject, will you kindly let me say a few words as to the attempts that are being made to show, with the aid of some mysteriously obtained and cleverly "summarised" opinions, that State interference is, and will always be, undesirable? Those opinions were mostly given, I believe, at the beginning of the discussion, when the extent and intensity of the evils were not so well known as now, equally with the helplessness of the people in that regard. Under the circumstances the officials were justified in saying that Government interference was impracticable *at that time*. The officials may think otherwise *now*, especially seeing how little the leaders of the community have themselves done in the course of two long years. At any rate, is it not curious that those very gentlemen, who have hitherto dismissed official opinions as worthless, should now try to make capital out of these premature expressions?—Yours, &c.,

Sept. 6. BEHRAMJEE M. MALABARI.

PORTUGUESE SCHOOLS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I wish with your permission to draw serious attention to a practice which has been the means of retarding, if not completely arresting, the progress of education among the Portuguese styled Christians of Salsette and Bassein, *viz.*, that of sending children to Portuguese schools. Of the many objections that may be advanced against the practice, the following few will make it clear that the money expended on the establishment and maintenance of these schools is money thrown away, inasmuch as no benefit has hitherto resulted from them. In the first instance, the mother tongue of the Salsette and Bassein people is a corrupt kind of Marathi, and, therefore, as a matter of course, there are far greater facilities for acquiring Marathi than Portuguese. It is, I think, better to improve the one, the advantages of which cannot be called into question, rather than attempt to acquire the other, which is of no practical value or utility. And here I should be glad to be informed whether since the establishment of several schools at the villages both of Bassein and Salsette Talukas, there has been a single case in which the student or pupil has made progress worth speaking of. There is another consideration in connection with this subject, *viz.*, that of the utility or otherwise of the Portuguese language to Marathi-speaking Portuguese. Portuguese is a language which is of no use either in mercantile firms or in other public offices, Government or Municipal. Nor can a British subject carry on his affairs in that foreign tongue. And this consideration weighs in favour of the contention that it is unwise to expend money upon an institution from which no practicable good is derivable. In fact, the study, or rather the partial study of Portuguese, to the exclusion of more useful subjects, is frequently productive of undesirable results.—Yours,, &c. PRO BONO PUBLICO.

THE MADHAV BAGH MEETING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—We shall thank you to allow us to make the following supplementary statement about the Madhav Bagh meeting, as the reports that have appeared giving an account of its proceedings are, probably owing to the tumult and confusion which prevailed at it, defective in some important particulars.

(1) When Mr. Telang concluded his speech and proposed his amendment, Mr. Goculdas Kahandas rose to second him. But the chairman called upon Mr. Kirtikar to address the meeting, and requested the audience to give him a patient hearing. This was an irregular proceeding.

(2) When Mr. Goculdas began to speak in favour of legislative interference, the chairman got up and said that he was dealing with a question which was not before the meeting. This was certainly wrong, because the main question before the meeting was interference or no interference.

(3) In putting Mr. Telang's amendment to the vote, the chairman called upon those inf avour of it to move forward and stand before him, though there was hardly standing space there. The gentlemen near the chairman, who were in favour of the amendment, brought this circumstance to the chairman's notice, still they were told to move forward, and they tried to do so. A large number was pressing from behind, evidently trying to move forward, but they were directed by a Bunia to sit down, and thus the number of people in favour of the amendment was sought to be reduced.

(4) The chairman himself expressed his inability to declare the result of the voting on the amendment, but on being asked by Mr. Telang to declare it somehow the chairman said he counted only 47.

(5) We saw many persons in the crowd apparently in favour of the amendment waving their hands and handkerchiefs and trying to come forward. But the tumult was so great that they could not do so, and no account was taken of them in counting the votes.

(6) When the substantive proposition was put to the meeting, the chairman, instead of asking people to come forward as he had done in the case of Mr. Telang's amendment, asked them to vote simply by a show of hands.

(7) There were men evidently kept to direct the movements of the crowd in favour of the memorialists and to thwart and incovenience the supporters of the amendment.—Yours, &c.,

GOPALRAO HURRY DESHMUK.
SHANTARAM NARAYAN.
SHAMARAO VITHAL.
RAMCHANDRA VISHNU MADGAVAKAR.
V. N. MODAK.
MAHADEV P. BARVE.
DAMODER GORDHUNDAS.
GHANASHAM N. NILKANTH.
SHAMRAO M. RELE.
NANABHAI SADANANJEE KALE.
N. G. CHANDAVARKAR.
MOTILAL MUGATLAL MUNSHI.

Bombay, Sept. 6.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Considering the momentous business that the meeting held at "Madhav Bagh" on Sunday to transact, surely it was to be expected that matters would be carried on in a regular, orderly, and systematic manner. So distinguished a name as that of the Hon. V. N. Mandlik hardly left any doubt that these expectations would be realized. But sad to say these expectations were bitterly disappointed. The meeting proved to be a scene of confusion and disorder, and its proceedings ended in a *fiasco*. The meeting was to begin at 3 p.m. Strangely enough, the president, who is known for his punctuality, did not come till after 3-30 p.m. After a few preliminary speeches came the amendment of the Hon. Mr. Telang. The name of the proposer of the amendment and the reasons he gave for it in a language at once earnest, logical and eloquent speak or themselves. This amendment was put to the vote, and the president announced almost imperiously that the amendment was lost. I am at a loss to understand how he could count the votes in a crowded meeting like that at "Madhav Bagh." I fear he counted only the votes of those that were sitting in front, leaving out those that occupied the back seats. And this was not all. Messrs. Modak, Shantaram Narayan and Munchashanker Dwivedi wanted to make certain remarks, but the president did not allow them to do so, saying that the meeting did not wish them to be heard. To me this sounds very odd. I cannot see what warrant he had to act in this way in a public meeting. Surely, he did not want to silence those who differed from him! Perhaps not, but the proceeding to my mind at least savours a little of what I would call "refined tyranny." The Hon. Mr. Telang and his friends naturally walked off from a meeting which had not even the slightest appearance of order. The crowning stroke, however, yet remained. The meeting being over, I happened to see one of those who had convened it. Thinking he had every attribute of Fowler's definition of "Man," I expressed to him my feelings about the meeting, particularly about the amendment, expecting full sympathy from him. To my great surprise I found he had very different notions. I told him the meeting as a public meeting was not what it ought to have been. He insisted upon saying that it had all the dignity of a public meeting. I told him that due deference ought to have been given to the opinion of the Hon. Mr. Telang. Here I found that Fowler's dinition did not hold good with him, for he answered, "Who is Mr. Telang? He is nobody." Strange! This especially from a "J.P."—Yours, &c.,

Y. N. B.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. s. s. Rome, Captain G. F. Cates, will sail to-day for London, with the Europe mails and the following passengers:—

FOR LONDON.

Mr and Mrs L P Pugh
Col G P Rawcroft
Mrs Cary
Mr A Hawlett
Mr J B Pennington
Mr Todd Naylor
Capt and Mrs Deane
Maj Williams
Mr and MrsCrowley-Boevey and infant
Mr Philpin
Dr Robertson and child

Mr Baron
Miss Tod Naylor
Dr and Mrs Elliott
Mrs J Day
Mr S Holland
Mr Goold
Mr C Medata
Mr and Mrs Oxley
Mr W Shipp
Mr and Mrs Morton and child
Mr A H Bosler

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr P O Kinealy
Mr F Stokes
The Hon Mr Evans
Mrs Evans, child and maid

Capt C V B Kuper
Mr T T Robyns
Major T B Humfrey

FOR VENICE.

Mr Lehzen
Mr D Jarvis

FOR ADEN.

Major-Genl W WGoodfellow
Mr W Taylor

The following passages have been engaged:—

By the s. s. Malwa, Captain G. W. Atkinson, sailing on 14th September:—

FOR MARSEILLES.—Mrs Hart and child, Rev A G Cane, Mr E G Trevelyan, Mr C D J Carmichael, and Capt Pitt, R.E.

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr G E Parker
The Hon A Wilson

FOR VENICE—The Hon F L Latham

By the s. s. Clyde, Captain E. M. Edmond, sailing on 24th September:—

FOR LONDON.—Mr Mahomed Sidirudin Khan, Capt and Mrs A G Balfour, and Rev and Mrs Smith and 2 children.

FOR BRINDISI.—Col and Miss Chester and Mr Shirley Tremearne.

FOR VENICE.—Sir Steuart and Lady Bayley and child, Miss Farguharson.

A WONDERFUL EXHIBITION.

MR. HUDSON, whose Surprise Party has been delighting large audiences at the Gaiety Theatre, has a new treat in store for the public in the shape of an optical illusion called "Ariel." A select gathering was admitted yesterday to a "private view" of this latest European sensation at the premises of Messrs. Soundy and Company. We were admitted into a room, where we beheld the living figure of a pretty lady without legs, the upper portion of her body resting on a swing, which was about four feet from the ground. Although there was sufficient light in the room, and the spectators were allowed to stand very close, no amount of searching inquiry could disclose where the lower portion of the body might be. Mr. Hudson was sorry that there was not a little boy at hand just tall enough to be able to pass beneath the swing in search of the missing limbs. The swing was subsequently removed, when the lady remained suspended in mid-air without any support that anybody could see. The removal of the swing is said to be the latest improvement made in the trick. The exhibition will be open to the public from to-morrow, and there is little doubt, so perfect is the illusion, that it will create something like a sensation.

HUDSON'S SURPRISE PARTY.

A CROWDED audience assembled at the Gaiety Theatre on Saturday evening to witness the new programme produced by Mr. Hudson's talented party, and the hearty applause which greeted every performer testified to the high enjoyment of the audience.

The first part of the programme was devoted to charming ballads, comic songs, and quaint sayings, and concluded with a charming little song sketch, entitled "See-Saw Margery, Daw" in which three of the ladies in conjunction with Messrs. Hudson and Colville interwove nursery rhymes, and graceful movements, to a particularly pretty air, and fairly roused the audience to a pitch of excitement, when the back curtain was raised displaying a veritable "See-Saw" upon which the ladies apparently enjoyed themselves immensely. The second part opened with a brilliant pianoforte selection by the charming young pianiste, Miss May Habgood, who has quickly become a great favourite with the Gaiety audiences and received unstinted applause. Miss Reeves followed, and introduced for the first time a song entitled "Hurry little children," between the verses of which she showed, that besides being a vocalist, she possessed no mean share of the terpsichorean art. Mr. Hudson appeared next and delighted the audience with several of his eccentricities, amonght which the "Happy Hottentot" song and dance was loudly re-demanded. Miss Ada Maven, the extremely popular serio-comique, and Mr. Sidney Colville sang and acted a duet entitled "Nonsense," in a manner which gained for them the honors of the evening. Miss Maven's assumption of the swell "Masher" in male attire was creditable. After a Tyrolean duett by Misses Blondeck and Reeves, Mr. Colville again appeared in his musical dramatic sketch, "Fagin," in which he delineated Charles Dickens's Jew with remarkable power and fidelity, fairly thrilling the audience with his acting in the death scene. Miss Laade used her beautiful contralto voice in a German ballad, and Miss Maven roused the enthusiasm of every one with her new patriotic song. M. Fleury introduced his wonderfully rapid drawing and "cartooning," which were much enjoyed, and the entertainment concluded with the screaming sketch, entitled the "Coming Man." We must congratulate Mr. Hudson on the production of such a varied programme, carried through so successfully.

DEATH OF SAMUEL MORLEY.

MR. SAMUEL MORLEY, whose death is announced by Reuter, was the youngest son of the late Mr. John Morley, of Hackney, by Sarah, daughter of the late Mr. R. Poulton, of Maidenhead, and was born in Wells Street, Hackney, in 1809. He received his education at a private school, and was introduced early into business. He was head of the firm of J. & R. Morley, wholesale hosiers, of Vood Street, City. An earnest dissenter, Mr. Morley has been throughout his public career, both in and out of Parliament, a leading champion of the cause of Protestant Nonconformity, which he had promoted by munificent donations for building new chapels. He was Treasurer of the College at Homerton, and of the Home Missionery Society. Many years ago in order to forward the work of the last-named society, he, in conjunction with the Rev. J. H. Wilson, visited most of the counties in England and Wales, held conference meetings, and introduced a new order of agency, consisting of lay evangelists and colporteurs. Towards defraying the cost of the Congregational or Memorial Hall in Farringdon Street, London, Mr. Morley contributed £6,000, and his portrait, painted by Mr. Wells, R.A., has been placed in the library of that institution, which was founded as a memorial of the two thousand clergymen of the Church of England who resigned their benefices in the reign of Charles II., because they could not conscientiously subscribe to the Act of Uniformity. Mr. Morley represented Nottingham in the advanced Liberal interest from July, 1865, till May, 1866, when he was unseated on petition. He first came forward as a candidate for Bristol, on the retirement of Sir Morton Peto, in May, 1868. He lost the election by 196 votes, the numbers being 5,173 for Mr. Miles, and 4,977 for Mr. Morley. Mr. Miles was unseated on petition in the ensuing June, and Mr. Morley again presented himself as a candidate. At the general election of Dec., 1868, he defeated his old opponent, Mr. Miles, by more than 2,000 votes, and he continued to be one of the representatives of Bristol down to the last election, when he was defeated. Mr. Morley married in 1841 Rebekah Maria, daughter of Mr. Samuel Hope, banker, of Liverpool.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 7.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

45-85—Jefferson, B and D—Shabudin bin Hafiz, &c. vs Hassum Currim—Thakurdas, D and C.—Part heard.

406-85—Payne, G and S—Vussonji Heerji vs Jewandas Ibji Sewji and others—Little, S, F and N.

57-86—Bomonji and H—Bomonji Ookerji vs Mirzoolfikar Alikhan—M M Munshi.

560-84—Jefferson, B and D—Rehmutbai vs Khumeesa Essack and others—Bomonji and H.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

316-86—Khunderao M—Custoorchund Abeerchund vs Gopikison Heeralal and another.

452-85—Payne, G and S—Ahmedbhai Currimbhai vs Dhunji Raghoo and another—Tobin and R.

235-86—Macfarlane and E—Jaigopaldas Ganshamdas vs Mohunlal Soorajmul and others.

291-86—Hore, C and B—Sir Albert A David Sassoon and others vs Narrondas Anundji.

308-86—Janardhun G—Tullockchund Bhaichund and others vs Kurrimbhoy—Tyab and another.

310-86—M M Munshi—Munjee Nursee vs Venayek Sadanund—A F Turner.

321-86—Hore, C and B—Rajmul Motiram and others vs Tackutmul Oomedmul.

326-86—In person—Amichand Maiga and another vs Nusserwanji Framji Bhandara.

328-86—Little, S, F and N—Motiram Bhugoobhoy vs Sadashiv Vishwanath Durandhur.

Long Causes.

201-86—Mulji B B—Vijbhookundas Cassidas vs Raghunathdas Gopaldas and others—Pestonji and R.

209-86—Craigie, L and O—Kessowji Damodhur vs Nursoo Dhurmaji—Wilkn and W.

205-86—Little, S, F and N—Morarji Khimji vs Girdhurlal Dulputram—Hore, C and B.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

45-84—Crawford and B—Raghowjee Anundji and another vs Valabdas Hurjiwandas and others—Mulji B B, L, S, F and N—In person.

286-85—Balkrishna and B—(for pauper) Nanabhai Ramchundra vs Pandurung Hurrichundra and another—In person.

277-85—Hore, C and B—Sayaji Asanna vs Sewji Dhurmaji and others—Payne, G and S.

238-85—Payne, G and S—Heerji Ramji vs Sewji Dhurrumsey—Crawford and B.

259-85—Tyabji and D—Zynubbai vs Haji Esmail Abdulla and another—Macfarlane and E, and Tyabji and D.

282-85—Balkrishna and B—Candas Tribhowandas and others vs Ramcorebai—Bomonji and H.

200-85—Crawford and B—Maneckchund Meghji vs Sewji Meghraj and another—Hore, C and B.

269-84—M H Khan—Morarji Anundji vs Dewji Jamnadas and another—Chalk and W.

235-86—Tyabji and D—Nursoo Dhurmaji vs Irrappoo Shivoo.

313-85—Macfarlane and E—Gokaldas Valabhdas and others vs Rajabally Ally Raja and another—Payne, G and S.

306-85—In person—Ajee Assam vs Appoo Assin and others—R. A. Skipsey.

MR. MULOCK ON FOREST GRIEVANCES.

EVIDENCE has been given before the Forest Commission at Poona, during the past week, by Mr. Mulock. He said:—

There is no doubt that there was a reckless destruction immediately after the introduction of the Survey of unreserved trees in all the following eight talukas of the Thana District.

Taluka.	*Year of Survey.*
Karjat	1854-56
Panwel	1856-57
Kalyan	1858-59
Murbad	1859-60
Bhivandi	1860-61
Salsette	1861-62
Bassein	1861-62
Mahim	1862-63

This was due to the Survey Department having made large allotments out of the then forest area as warkas numbers to the cultivators. On these warkas numbers there was a nominal assessment fixed, varying from 1 to 2 or 3 annas per acre, and this nominal assessment had been settled owing to the ground being unfit for cultivation and encumbered with trees. In the decade from 1854 to 1864 no reservation was practically made with respect to trees other than teak at the introduction of the settlement. The result was as might have been anticipated. The occupants having become suddenly possessed of the unreserved description of trees, proceeded at once to cut them down and realize their value. Few can now understand, who were not witnesses of it, the immense value of the State property thus irretrievably parted with. To give some idea of the value of the timber lost by the oversight of the Survey Department, I will state a case which came before myself, and which may prove instructive, now that the occupant poses frequently as a lamb and Government is denounced as a wolf! In Kasbad Pada of Khainad village, now in the Dahanu Taluka, an occupant held land as under:—

	a	g	a		Rs.	as.	p.
Kharif	27	19	8	assessed	55	3	0
Warkas	41	30	0	assessed	2	11	0
Total	69	9	8		57	14	0

Immediately this land was marked off and entered in his name, the occupant sold the unreserved trees on the warkas portion of his holding to a timber merchant for a thousand and twenty-five rupees, and subsequently he disposed of it to another timber merchant for nine hundred and twenty-nine rupees. The matter having been inquired into a Criminal Court, all the facts of the case transpired. I believe, however, that it was no isolated or exceptional case. All warkas holders made large sums in the same way. In this case the occupant paid annually to Government one anna per acre for his warkas, and by selling the timber he realized between Rs. 23 and 24 per acre, or the very large sum of a thousand rupees for land the assessment of which was only Rs. 2-11. In other words he sold the timber for over three hundred times the assessment, and having denuded it thus of trees, it was quite optional with him to relinquish the land. A more one-sided or ruinous bargain for Government could scarcely be imagined. These sales of timber took place in all the abovementioned eight talukas, and the Forest Department complained of the thousands and thousands of passes or permits which had to the issued for the removal of the sold timber. Not till the settlement of the Kolvan (Dahanu, Wada, and Shahapur) taluka, after the passing of the Survey Act I. of 1865 had become law, and had conceded to the occupant all trees unreserved by notification, did the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, Major Francis, seem to realize the position. And we find him in his Report 429 of 27th June 1866, on the Kolvan Taluka, reporting as under:—"The cultivators of some villages objected to this arrangement (*i.e.*, the property in the trees remaining at the disposal of the State) on the ground that it deprived them of the privilege of selling the wood of their holdings as enjoyed in the adjoining district of Bhivandi. It appeared on enquiry that in some cases they had already agreed with wood merchants on the supposition of the Revenue Commissioner's order being applied for the sale of wood from their rab lands for considerable sums. The district would thus have been denuded of wood in a few years, whereas the plan proposed, whilst prohibiting its sale for export, is calculated to preserve a supply of it without depriving the riots of the rights hitherto exercised in respect of wood. For these reasons the Survey Commissioner would beg to recommend that the entire taluka should be excepted from the circular order alluded to and managed under the special arrangements herein explained."

Government approved of the suggestions of the Survey Commissioner on the Kolvan settlement in 1866, and conserquently all trees in warkas numbers in that taluka were reserved by the State. Three courses are suggested in the question by the Forest Commission for Government to recover its rights in the timber so hastily parted with:—

Firstly, the summary resumption of the rights in the trees granted at the Survey Settlement and re-disposal of them to occupants under conditions precluding sale without permission. This plan does not recommend itself to me. Such a resumption would look very like a confiscation of rights already conceded to cultivators, and it would no doubt be strongly condemned by popular judgment, and I believe all endeavours to prevent reckless cutting of any trees on occupied lands for sale or profit without obtaining previous permission from the local authorities would prove not only irksome but futile.

The second course of stopping the sale of trees in occupied lands by prohibiting the export either from the district, from the taluka or from the village, or by levying prohibitive duties on the export of certain kinds of forest produce, seems to me inexpedient and scarcely feasible. The Government of India have only in recent orders condemned the interference of Forest officials with timber in transit when distant from the jungles; and the local Government are doing their utmost to induce Native States to abolish all transit duties. It would, therefore, be a retrograde step to impose export or transit duties in the manner suggested, and such a proceeding would scarcely recommend itself to either the Local or the Supreme Government.

The third course suggested by Mr. Atkins of dividing warkas numbers into—Firstly, those for cultivation; Secondly, those for shindad or rab, and assessing the former at eight annas per acre and the latter at one anna per acre, seems to me the most practicable of the three courses, and certainly deserves a trial.

The circumstances of Thana are decidedly peculiar. In the eighteen districts of the Presidency, forests are now only to be found in the Konkan, Kanara, and Khandesh. The forests in the latter districts are but poor. In the Panch Mahals they are scarcely worth the name, and in the Dangs the forests are becoming rapidly exhausted. Bombay, with its nearly one million of inhabitants is supplied with firewood from the Konkan. It is a matter of great importance to Government therefore that the forests of Thana should be preserved and the supply of firewood carefully husbanded, the more so, as all castes in this country cook separately and burn wood almost exclusively. Thana also supplies Gujarat with building timber. To sell the teak trees standing in occupied warkas numbers as suggested would be, in my opinion, a most disastrous policy, and would prove even more injurious to State interests than the former thoughtless gift of the unreserved description of trees, at the survey. The reasons for my opinion are:—1stly. That all the best teak grow on the level ground on the lower ranges of the hills up to a height of about 500 feet. Above 500 feet the teak is scarce, of poor growth, and does not pay even for its cutting. It is principally out of these lower ranges containing the most valuable timber that the allotments of warkas have been made by the survey, and if the teak on them is to be sold to the occupants, Government will have little left worth preserving or maintaining an expensive Forest Establishment for. 2ndly. That the experiment was tried in the Kalyan Taluka, and Government had grave reason for regretting the step then taken. A large amount of teak timber was suddenly thrown on the market with the result that its price fell so low that the ryot did not care to purchase the teak trees at even an anna a piece, and when he bought them he could not find a purchaser to take the wood off his hands. The timber merchants purchased them in the names of the ryots, and the greatest confusion was caused by the different interests of the holders of the land and of the purchasers of the trees. It is also, I perceive, proposed that the State should alienate for the very inadequate sum of half the value of the trees its right to the after-growth which reproduces every forty or fifty years a new crop of valuable teak. 3rdly. That the sale of teak trees to the occupants as proposed will necessarily result in an extension of cultivation after the trees have been cut down. More warkas land will be denuded of vegetation, and the outcry for further supplies of rab will be louder than ever. 4thly. The survey assessment varying from one to three annas per acre was fixed on the understanding that warkas land was to remain encumbered with Government trees; if they are cut down the assessment becomes inadequate and should be enhanced.

In my opinion the disposal by Government of their right in reserved trees in occupied land will not only do away with the necessity for making provision on specially favourable terms for supplying wood for domestic and agricultural purposes, but it will also do away with all possibility of making such provision as Government by the arrangement will part with all timber worth cutting. Before the introduction of the Survey Settlement, the plough, hoe, sickle, and pick-axe system of assessment was in force in all the uplands or hill lands of the Thana District. Under these systems the revenue was raised by a tax on agricultural implements, each ryot cultivating where he pleased and as much as he could. But no individual, as a rule, claimed ownership over any particular spot. (See Kalyan Settlement Report, page 418.) If a man had a plough and a pair of bullocks he was charged accordingly. But not until our survey measured and put down survey marks were definite pieces of ground allotted to particular individuals and registered in their names. All the now called warkas lands were formerly part and parcel of the forest; of course, the people resorted to them for rab materials, but I do not believe that they could point out with any certainty the exact limits within which they exercised rab user, as these limits probably changed from year to year. Very possibly, as stated by some of the witnesses, a larger allotment of warkas from forests would have been made at the time of the survey, had the people demanded them; and seeing the very valuable concession made of the unreserved trees, they may now regret their moderation in pointing out their warkas limits. Had they found, however, that they were insufficient for the supply of rab for their kharif crops under Act I. of 1865, sections 14 and 41, they could have represented the matter within two years and had any errors rectified. In Mahim it is stated that there are 6,000 applications for additional warkas land undisposed of. This may be true; but I doubt whether there can be any such deficiency of rab material as would interfere with cultivation, seeing that the greater portion of the taluka since the survey has been got hold of by one soukar family, and the original cultivators now, with but few exceptions, have been ousted from their holdings. In Mahim taluka this season I saw some cultivators taking dry leaves from the forest in large bundles on their heads three or four miles towards the sea-coast villages for rab. On inquiring from them how the leaves did as rab they said it was very good indeed. In Umbergam Peta, last hot weather, I marched through the villages of Shirgam, Ambgam, Uphlat, Anvir, and Kachai, &c., where the forest, consisting almost exclusively of teak, the people were unable to lop them for bough rab. I remarked that certainly one-half of the rab-beds consisted solely of leaves and grass, which the cultivators told me answered excellently as rab. I should, therefore, hesitate to now make further allotments of warkas lands in Mahim or in other talukas, but I would allow the cultivators free use of the dry leaves and grass in the jungle, as their removal for rab lessens the chances of fire in the jungle. Another reason for my being averse to allow further allotments of warkas is that we have no guarantee that the cultivator will retain them with his kharif land. In fact, from our experience hitherto gained, we find that the ryot in the most improvident manner sells his kharif and retains his warkas, or *vice versa* sells his warkas, and retains his only kharif, thus defeating the object for which his warkas was given. Seeing that extension of rice cultivation means clamouring for more rab and further warkas allotments out of forest area, I decidedly think that increase of rice cultivation in the Konkan should be discouraged as much as possible. It is worth noting also that rice cultivation in the very lightly, almost nominally assessed warkas lands, although most remunerative to the ryot, is attended with no adequate advantage to Government to compensate for the loss of the trees. The only means that I can suggest for preventing its increase is by Government retaining their rights to all reserved trees in warkas land. This, no doubt, effectually in forest villages prevents the turning of warkas land into kharif or rice ditto. It would no doubt be advisable to prevent occupants disposing of their rice lands while they retain their warkas lands; but I can see no effective scheme for prohibiting their doing so. All ryots getting rid of their warkas land should be given to understand that if they part with such, they will not be allowed to resort to the Government forests for rab. With this warning we must trust to self-interest guiding them in the matter. The alternative scheme strikes me as being a workable one. But no scheme in Thana will succeed unless firmly adhered to, and unless the people are given to understand that the indiscriminate resort to Government jungle for the supply of domestic and agricultural wants will be strictly prohibited. It is curious to note the difference of opinion of officers who have served for years in Thana in their replies to the written questions put by the Forest Commission. On almost all material points their views differ. From this it may be judged how hopeless it was to expect anything like a continuity of policy as the forests have hitherto been administered. One officer placed restrictions where his successor gave concessions; and the ryots had only to continue agitating long enough to practically obtain everything they required out of Government forests. I believe any scheme will be equally opposed by them, as they of course want to revert to their old practice and to go into the jungle and hack it about as they please. It would be hard to exaggerate the loss I have seen during my seven years' tours in Thana caused by cultivators being allowed to resort to the jungles to satisfy their own requirements. I have seen a man with a permission in his hand to cut materials for five ploughs ruthlessly fell some thirty or forty fine young khair and other trees, leaving more than one-half of them to be burnt by the next year's jungle fire. I have seen another with a permission to cut timber for his house fell some twenty of the finest trees for the frame work of his house, and hundreds of smaller trees for the rafters of his roof. No jungles could possibly stand long with such a state of things. And no one should be allowed, in my opinion, to cut for their own wants, unless under strict supervision. I certainly think that abuse of privileges should be severely dealt with, and systematic and continued abuse of any privilege by an individual or a village community should be punished by depriving them for a term of the privilege found to be abused. At present the Forest Department is independent of the Revenue Department, and correspondence between the Divisional Forest Officer and the Conservator merely passes through the Collector of the district under orders of Government. The Divisional Forest Officer is, therefore, only nominally subordinate to the Collector, while the forest range officers and forest guards are in no way subordinate to the divisional revenue officers or to the taluka revenue officers. The forest guards are very illiterate and ignorant, never having qualified by examination or otherwise for their posts. As a rule, they cannot read, and I have never met a forest ranger who was not totally ignorant of the provisions of the Forest Act and the rules passed under it. As to the standing orders of Government regarding the Forest Settlement of their ranges they have never heard of them. The consequence is they interfere where they have no right to interfere, and necessarily harass the people. This state of things should certainly not be allowed to continue. And I think all should be thoroughly instructed in their duties and brought under the supervision of the mamlatdar of the taluka in which they serve by being made subordinate to him. This, I believe, would do away with a good deal of the friction now existing between the people and the Forest staff, and, on the other hand, the revenue subordinates would take a more direct interest in forests and their conservancy.

In the southern talukas of Surat, namely, Bulsar, Pardi, and Chikhli rab is very extensively burnt for both rice and nagli. The rab used consists of cow-dung and sweepings of the cow-pen and of the village generally; rice husks and rice straw are also used. Bough rab, *i.e.*, the loppings of trees are never used, and I don't remember ever to have seen a tree lopped for rab in any of the abovementioned talukas. In the Native States of Darampur and Bansda on the Eastern border of the district and in the Mandvi Taluka, where forests exist, bough rab is largely made use of. In Bulsar and Pardi rice is sown in kharif land on the vavetar system. No rab is used, and there is no transplantation. In kiari or rice paddy-fields the usual transplantation system is resorted to, and the seedling bed is manured either firstly by burning a thin coat of "adher" (the name for rab in the Surat district), consisting of cowdung, straw, or sweepings, or secondly by manuring it with unburnt cowdung or sweepings, called "khatar." I don't believe there is any difference in the soils or climate of Pardi and Umbergam, as a river, the Daman Ganga, merely flows between the two talukas.

On revisiting last summer the Umbergam, Dahanu, and Mahim talukas of the Thana district, I was much struck with the numerous complaints I received from the cultivators that they were being turned wholesale out of their lands by the upper classes—Parsis, Brahmins, soukars, and others. This was in no way due to the Forest Act or the restrictions under it. On the contrary, it seemed to point to land in Thana being looked upon by the shrewder and more educated classes as a better investment for their money than other descriptions of property. I met hundreds of these Kolis and other wild tribes who told me they had no complaint against the forests, asserting that they got all they wanted out of them. Their cry was very bitter against the Panderpesh and the money-lenders who had ousted them neck and crop out of the little holdings that they had held for years and years in the jungles. Whole villages had in some instances been swept clean of the older occupants, and the village lands had been entered in the name of some Parsi or Brahmin who looked on the village as his Kholi. The matter impressed me very much, and seemed to call for serious consideration and action on the part of Government. From my seven years' experience in Thana, having been over every part of the district and up every hill. not once but very many times, I cannot say that the tree growth in village pasture lands is likely to interfere with the grass supply from such lands. The trees are being rapidly not only cut down and removed but they are absolutely being uprooted by the villagers. I pointed to Mr. Ozanne, a member of the Forest Commission, numbers of fine trees, the roots of which had thus been dug up by improvident residents of villages in the Umbergam Petta. In case tree-growth ever should interfere with grass supply, the very simple expedient of thinning out or cutting down the trees will mend matters very effectually. In most forest villages there is a habit of grazing cattle for outsiders and charging fees for herding them. Droves of Bombay bullocks are thus grazed during the monsoon or slack season in the Salsette, Bassein, Bhivandi, and other talukas, and the cattle of the villagers along the sea-coast of Bassein, Agashi, Mahim, Dahanu, &c., are similarly grazed for small fees in the forest village limits. This practice does more to lessen pasturage than any tree growth that I have ever seen, and should be put a stop to. I am not sufficiently acquainted with the Deccan to give any answer to this question.

Replying to questions suggested by the Secretary, Thana Forest Association, Mr. Mulock said :—

I cannot see that there is anything inconsistent with the obligations incurred by Government at the Survey Settlement in setting apart village forests for the purposes of State forests. Section 32 of the old Survey Act I. of 1865 and section 27 of the Forest Act VII. of 1878 appear to me to distinctly contemplate and legalize such a proceeding on the part of Government. I myself frequently have sold with the sanction of the Commissioner for building or for agriculture portions of lands assigned for special purposes under section 32 of Act I. of 1865, and have never known my proceedings to have been questioned.

From the entries in the public records it would seem that the village forests were intended primarily for forest purposes, and secondly for free pasture. The pasturage, which is frequently spoken of as "mofat," or free, in the village registers, was, no doubt, meant to be subordinate to the conservancy or protection of the forests on the land, inasmuch as most of the ground was then covered with forest growth. If non-forest villagers are to be allowed to resort to the forests of forest villagers for rab, the supply of the latter will very soon be exhausted in talukas like Bassein and Mahim. I believe that formerly all non-forest villagers had to pay dues on cart-loads of all forest produce as it passed certain nakas on the main roads leading from the forest; and we know that previous to our occupation of the country the Marathas had introduced forty-six money and twenty-four grain cesses in the Thana talukas. Two of the principal of these cesses were for cattle grazing and for cutting firewood. Some years before the passing of the Forest Act, I believe that forest revenue was largely collected at these nakas, and it is only since their abolition under later forest arrangements that fees are not always levied, for firewood, rab, &c., brought for non-forest villages. The admission of outside villagers into forest must inevitably tend to lessen the interests of villagers in the forests situated within their respective villages; and responsibility for injury cannot be insisted on or exacted under such circumstances.

Is the Commission to understand from your letter to Government, No. 1594, that the Talatis made the entries of ownership of trees in gurcharans in bad faith or intentionally to favour the claimants?—A. I think there are grave reasons for doubting the trustworthiness of entries made without inquiry by such low paid officers. Most of the Talatis are themselves landholders in the district or connected with landed interests, and therefore interested parties as regard the object of the entries.

Q.—Supposing all such entries to have been made in differents talukas in consequence of the same order, which may have been rightly or wrongly interpreted, do you think that this was due to a conspiracy among the Talatis of the different talukas? A.—No. I see no reason to suspect any conspiracy. I merely say that without inquiry I should not place implicit confidence in entries made by such low paid officers. The more so as these entries were not even signed by the Talatis, and consequently it would be impossible to fix the responsibility of any individual Talati.

You say in reply to Q. 1 on these warkas numbers there was a nominal assessment fixed varying from 1 to 2 or 3 annas per acre, and this nominal assessment had been settled owing to the ground being unfit for cultivation and encumbered with trees. Are we to understand that there was no allotment made by the survey for inferior grain cultivation? A.—No doubt a good deal of the land served for both purposes, *i.e.*, for rab and growth of inferior grains. But I think the main object of the allotment was to provide shindad land, as almost all the warkas land had trees on it.

FROM THE WARS TO THE STAGE.

If the interesting piece of intelligence which is now floating about the West (says the *New York Tribune*) be correct, the American stage is to be uniquely reinforced next season. The new candidates for fame behind the footlights are Colonel Frank James and ex-Marshal Jim Courtright. The colonel is already pretty well known to an admiring and discriminating public as a brother of the gifted Jesse James and as himself a gentleman of great force of character, and of singular dexterity with firearms. To the colonel's lasting credit be it said that, although he has had extensive dealings with guns and pistols, he never was known to explain, after one of his victims had died with his boots on, that he "didn't know it was loaded." Ex-Marshal Jim Courtright is not known to so large a circle as the colonel, but a glance at his career demonstrates that he is worthy to keep company with the Jameses. He is reported to have killed half a dozen people, "not counting Mexicans," in New Mexico some years ago. The name of the play in which the colonel and the ex-marshal will go on is not stated. Its character, however, is set forth with sufficient clearness in the account of one of its scenes with which lovers of the drama have already been furnished. Thus—"One scene will represent the way in which the admiring citizens of Fort Worth liberated their ex-marshal when three detectives came on from New Mexico and 'kidnapped' him. The three officers took their prisoner to a restaurant for meals for a day or two. One day a citizen came in and induced one of the officers to leave the table a moment. Courtright dropped his napkin, stooped to pick it up, and rose with a revolver in each hand (they had been conveniently hung on nails beneath the table by his friends, and covering each officer with a weapon he backed out of the door, mounted a horse, and fled." Obviously it would be rash to conjecture simply from this digest of a single scene that it is the long yearned for "Great American Drama" which the colonel and the ex-marshal are to produce. But it looks that way.

A MONK'S CONFESSIONS AND ACQUITTAL.

Bordeaux has been in a state of excitement about the trial before the Assize Court there of a Dominican named Pierre Brochard. This monk is also a Doctor in Theology, and a remarkably fine-looking man of thirty-five, with a long brown beard of exceptional luxuriance. The indictment sets forth that on the 31st March last a malefactor entered the Dominican monastery at Lille, and with the aid of false keys succeeded in opening the safe, in which money, Stock Exchange securities, and other property were kept. He carried off twelve debentures of Austrian Rente worth 30,000 francs, and upwards of 9,000 francs in bank notes and gold. This robbery must have been committed by a person familiar with the monastery, as no window was broken nor was any noise heard by any one belonging to the house. Pierre Brochard, it was further set forth, left the building on the eve of the robbery, and on the 13th May assumed the name of Berthier, went to the office of M. Molina, a money-changer of Bordeaux, and sought to get several Austrian debentures cashed. As notice had been received by the money changers of Bordeaux not to pay the stolen bonds, M. Molina, finding the numbers were the same as those on the list sent by the Dominicans of Lille, caused Pierre Brochard to be arrested. The monk, on being interrogated, admitted that he had been enabled by false keys which a Lille locksmith manufactured for him on the model of the real ones to open the iron safe of the order. He committed the robbery the night after he left the monastery, when all the inmates were in bed, simply by unlocking every door that came in his way. On quitting Lille, he decided to renounce an ecclesiastical life, and gave out, according to the indictment, that he had committed suicide. Then in plain clothes, and under the name of Berthier, he proceeded to Bordeaux. There Brochard attempted to negotiate the securities he had stolen in the way above related. On being interrogated, he explained in a full, clear voice, and in equally clear terms, how he had got to the safe and opened it. He was asked if he wished to retract, and he said "No;" that he prepared everything beforehand, and had some time previously obtained leave, on the ground of failing health, to quit Lille and go to the Monastery at Mouleau. He said that it was true that he had taken money and securities in the safe, amounting to 40,000f., and that he simulated suicide by leaving his monastic suit on the bank of a river, where they were found. He swam to the other side, and, as he had prepared the brotherhood for suicide, they concluded, when his frock and underclothing were found, that he had drowned himself. When he got away he told every one he met about the suicide of the monk Brochard, so that he was never suspected of the robbery, and would not have been detected but for the money-changer noticing the numbers of the Austrian debentures. Nothing could be more full than the avowal. On the Judge asking whether he had anything to add in extenuation of his offence, he said that he had a grave malady which science was powerless to cure, and that owing to its effects on his brain he was unable to preach. It was under the influence of this derangement that he planned and executed the robbery, which, he owned, he went about in a cool and cautious manner that seemed incompatible with the mental state he described. His crime was abominable, and his repentance was deep and bitter. A Dominican Brother was called by Brochard's counsel as a witness of the circumstances of the robbery. He knew nothing beyond what had been confessed, but he informed the jury that according to the civil law there had been no robbery, all things being in common in a monastery. Brochard had perhaps taken more than his share, and prematurely, out of a fund of which he was a co-proprietor, for under the decree for the expulsion of the religious orders this money was divided equally among the brethren, who were to be regarded as a religious family. The presiding Judge indignantly protested against this theory, but it went home to the jurors, who returned a unanimous verdict of acquittal.

THE AUSTRALIANS "OFF THEIR GAME."

"The match between Surrey and the Australians at the Oval was, no doubt," says the Saturday Review, "the most satisfactory affair of the season to a truly patriotic spectator. The Australians were as much overmatched as if they has been an eleven of Caithness playing the Southern county. The cause of the Australian defeat was probably the comparative weakness of their bowling. Mr. Spofforth seems never to have recovered from the unlucky accident to his hand early in the season. Moreover, in bowling his arm is many inches lower than in his old delivery. When a bowler, at his best, has used a very high delivery, and when he he lowers his arm, it is a certain sign that he has 'gone off,' and probably means either complete or partial loss of 'form.' The Australians tried all their artillery against Abel and the two Reads to little effect. The former played a model innings of the obdurate kind, and the latter hit without fault, till, between them, they themselves defeated the Colonists in an innings and with plenty to spare. Mr. Palmer seems to have lost his cunning with the ball, and Mr. Giffen, is for the hour, both as bat and bowler, decidedly the first Australian choice. Mr. Bruce (left-hand) bowled excellently, but with only a *succes d'estime*. Mr. Blackham, the wicket-keeper, was tried. He has a curious delivery, rather low, but proved a straight and even puzzling bowler, keeping the runs down for some time. Bowley, Lohmann, and Jones bowled wonderfully well for Surrey. The second Australian innings was a mere rout, but if Mr. Spofforth had chosen to play a defensive game, the match might after all have been a draw. After being twice missed, once by Diver near the boundary, and once, a hard chance, in the slips, Mr. Spofforth was caught just before the third heavy storm of rain in the afternoon. Against Kent the Australians were little more successful than against Surrey. They certainly had bad luck in bowling on a wet and easy and batting on a drying and difficult wicket. The fall of four wickets in one innings to Mr. Kemp was probably an indication of the difficulty of the ground. George Hearne's exploits both with bat and ball were most praiseworthy, and seem to show that be might well be tried in an England eleven. Lohmann, the Surrey player, justified his claim to the same honour, both in Surrey *v.* Australia and in the match with Notts, where he scored 38 and 46, and got several wickets. In fact, whereas England was expected to be rather weak this summer, the players are unusually strong, as is plain from the fact that Attewell, Jones, G. Hearne, and Maurice Read have not played for England. The final England match against the Australians at the Oval has still to be played, and no Briton will be sorry to see the Colonists in their old manner of hitting and bowling. If the weather and the wicket happen to be precarious, their chance is by no means hopeless. Even as things stand they have only lost six matches; and, when they had once got their land legs after the voyage, they had a long period of steady improvement and steady success. Possibly they have played too much cricket; possibly it has been a very hospitable season in colonial circles. Certainly there is in the colony an eleven that could give a very good account of our visitors, and Australia has not sent her full strength."

COURT-MARTIAL ON AN ENGLISH OFFICER.

A general court-martial, composed entirely of field officers, with Colonel England, commanding the 32d Regimental District, as president, assembled at Government House, Mount Wise, Devonport, for the trial of Captain W. H. S. Earle, 3d Battery, 1st Brigade, Cinque Ports Division Royal Artillery, stationed at Mount Wise Barracks, Devonport. Colonel J. H. Roche, C. B., of London, appeared as Judge-advocate General, Captain Starling, R. A., prosecuted, and Colonel M'Laughlin, R. A., assisted by Mr. J. E. Curtis, solicitor, of this town, was the prisoner's friend. The charge against the prisoner was for being drunk at Stoke on the 1st of July last. He pleaded not guilty. From the opening statement of the prosecutor, and the evidence of Colonel Betty, commanding the Royal Artillery, western district, it appeared that on the 1st of July the last-named officer inspected the battery, to which the prisoner was the only officer away from parade, and the excuse given for his absence was that he had only joined from India the previous night, and had no tunic fit to appear in. On returning home to his residence at Stoke, Colonel Betty found the prisoner awaiting his arrival. He was in uniform, and after some conversation, Colonel Betty, according to his evidence, discovered that the prisoner was drunk. He thought it best to get the prisoner away quietly, and advised him to return to the barracks in his cab, which was waiting for him outside. Captain Earle then left the house, the Colonel himself letting him out, and the manner in which he went down the steps and got into the cab further confirmed Colonel Betty in the opinion which he had formed as to the prisoner's condition. After the prisoner had left, Colonel Betty addressed a note to Major Aylmer, commanding the prisoner's battery, and Captain Walker. The Brigade Major, ordering them to see the prisoner, and if he was not sober to place him under arrest. These officers, however, did not cause the prisoner to be arrested, being of the opinion that his condition was due to the effects of the sun. Colonel Betty had occasion to leave the station on July 2d, but on returning to Devonport on the 3d, he caused Captain Earle to be placed under arrest. The case for the prosecution was closed, and on the following day Captain Earle was acquitted.

THE GAMBLING-HELLS OF BOULOGNE-SUR-MER.

A correspondent at Boulogne-Sur-Mer gives the following account of the gambling salons of that place :—

There is a blaze of gas; the handsome salon is uncomfortably warm; round the large table of the regulation size is the regulation crowd three deep; the eyes of all are intently fixed on the centre of the table. The regulation cry, "Messieurs, le jeu est fait," resounds; but the loud whizzing noise is unfamiliar. This is not a roulette table. We are not on the shores of the Mediterranean—in the cactus gardens of rocky Monaco. We are at Monaco the less—in fact, at Boulogne-Sur-Mer. In place of the roulette board and its plated handle, in place of the spinning, jumping ball, we see apparently an elaborate child's toy. There is a little lighthouse in the centre, there are miniature telegraph poles and wires round it, round the telegraph poles on a miniature circular railway rush a miniature train, engine, three carriages, and luggage van. Outside the rails are painted spaces, some red, others white, numbered alternately, odd and even; at each twelfth space is a blue one and a little semaphore with a blue disc; each space between the line blue discs is marked in large letters with the name of a city. The whole is hedged in by plated railings which serve to mark the spaces. Against these plated railings rattles a tiny pointer of whalebone, which is screwed to the front of the engine, and the brisk "birr" of which completes the realism of the whole arrangement. The sound is as the sound of a roulette table, but louder: the results are practically the same.

On the table are painted the names of the eight cities, on large squares, also *pair* and *impair* (even and odd.) A big red diamond shows *rouge*, a similar one, painted white is *blanc*. On these squares lie the stakes. The train slackens its speed, attention is still more concentrated, the whizzing noise changes to a succession of clicks, there is an audible sigh, the train stops. The passionless cry of the croupier is heard, "Madrid, rouge et impair." A tenth of the by-standers smile and audibly express their pealsure; the rest are impassive. The four croupiers rapidly rake in the losings, gold, notes, and silver; but little remains on the table. This, however, is as quickly covered by winnings, which amount to from one to nine times the sum of the various stakes. The players clutch their gains with a greedy alacrity, the table is quickly cleared. One of the croupiers seizes the funnel of the little engines he sends it off once more with the full strength of his arm. Again it rushes round the circular way. "Faites vos jeux, Messieurs," is shouted. Down rain the stakes, notes, gold, silver; the train begins to slacken. "Rien neva plus." All now intently watch the last half-dozen circuits of the train. And so the game continues.

Certainly this is a miniature Monaco. Practically the *train de plaisir* is a roulette table. The chance of winning, however, is far less than in the tiny kingdom of the Grimaldis. There is the same crowd, less well dressed, but practically identical; there is the same *demi-monde*, the toilettes being less costly, but the harpies are harpies still. In place of the Continental *viveur* with his collars and his cuffs, his cane and his big cigar, we have the masher and his Gallic Dromio, the *calicot* "Calino," and also the ubiquitous "'Arry." Anxious papa, who has come for change of air for his children, is slyly putting on his napoleons, frequently appealing for information to "Mossoo," as he calls the croupier. Captains Raff and Famish are here, safe from the attentions of the Sheriff of Middlesex: they seem to be on the best of terms with every one, and are ready with information and even protection for young Mr. Green, though they would prefer to carry him off to the billiard-room. There is the man who plays on system, marking off results on the leaf of a cigarette-paper book, his poor little pouting wife obediently staking at his orders from the other side of the table. There is the fat Frenchwoman who stakes persistently on the various towns, constantly changing notes, and hiding her fast vanishing capital under her fan. There is the English youth fresh from counting-house or school, who grows pale when he loses, and blushes when he wins. And there are the painted ladies who merely put on an occasional franc for the sake of appearances, and the young French wife, who tremblingly stakes at her elderly husband's bidding as he leans over her shoulder like a very Mephistopheles. As at Monaco, so at Boulogne-Sur-Mer.

PERSIA.

A remarkably complete and detailed report on Persia, compiled by Mr. Herbert, the secretary to the British Legation at Teheran has been published in a new commercial Blue-book. Mr. Herbert has collected a very considerable mass of information relating to the finances, administration, trade, productive resources, and general condition of the country. A suggestive circumstance to which he calls attention is the fact that, though the revenue has nominally increased, yet it is actually less than it was ten years ago owing to the depreciation of the currency. The result of the depreciation has been a rise in the prices of European goods and of some articles of native produce, including food-stuffs. As labourers' wages have also increased, however, the Government and persons with fixed incomes are apparently the chief sufferers by the depreciation. Mr. Herbert is unable to say anything very encouraging with respect of the important question of the improvement of communications through Persia. A non-macadamised road has been made from Teheran to Kazvin, ninety miles, and another from Teheran to Kum, ninety-four miles, but these are really the only two roads in Persia. The rest are merely tracks, and the post-houses are still mostly in a ruinous condition and supplied with bad horses. On the two roads mentioned, however, there is a post-house with good accommodation every fifteen or sixteen miles. But the bridges are badly built, and during last winter those on the Kum road were washed away by floods. No success has yet attended the efforts to induce the Shah's Government to open the only navigable river—the Karun—to general commerce. This route, says Mr. Herbert, is given by nature, and should be developed by science as the main artery for the commerce of the country; it is the nearest route from the Persian Gulf to Ispahan or Teheran, it is the most accessible, the whole route is open for traffic (so far as natural conditions are concerned) all the year round, and it passes through the very fertile districts of Arak, Burujird, and Luristan. Mr. Herbert believes there would be no difficulty in procuring the money required to perfect the route from merchants in the country who understand its advantages if the Government would only grant its permission. With reference to the currency details, it appears that the kran, or silver monetary unit, which formerly weighed 83 grains, has been successively reduced to 77 and 71 grains. Moreover, the proportion of fine silver, formerly 95 per cent., has been successively reduced to 92 and 89 to 90 per cent. In 1874 a kran was worth about 10d., it is now worth about 7½d. Moreover, owing to the scarcity of gold, the toman, which is nominally equal to ten krans, is now worth twelve krans. The toman contains 95 per cent. fine gold, and there are ¼, ½, 1, 2, and 5 toman pieces, all of which are at a premium of 20 per cent. in the silver currency. It must be added that there is no paper money in Persia. It is quite clear, therefore, that the general buying power of Persia has been to some extent adversely affected by the demonetisation of silver in other countries.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steam ship Persia, 2,317 tons, Captain R Hutchinson, sailed yesterday for Marseilles via Karachi and coast, with a general cargo.

The ship Pawline, 984 tons, Captain E. L. Davis arrived in harbour on the 5th inst., from Mauritius (Aug. 14) with a general cargo.

The steam-ship Bangalore, 1,309 tons, Captain J. Baldwin, arrived in harbour on the 5th inst. from Jeddah (Augt 26) with a general cargo.

The steam-ship County of Salop, 1,386 tons, Captain S. Rice, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff (Augt 5) with a general cargo and 5 deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steam-ship Pachumba, 644 tons, Captain J. W. Livingstone, arrived in harbour on the 5th inst. from Karachi (Sept. 2) with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Lieut. O' Brien, Hajee Haroon Ally, wife and 3 children, and 29 deck. passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steam-ship Arabia, 674, tons, Captain C. R. Rendall, sailed yesterday for Karachi, Persian Gulf and Basorah, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—For Karachi—Surgeon J. Parker, and Mr. J. F., Bamis. For Muscat—Mr. L. A. Bachalder, Mr. Solomon Aaron and two children, and 62 deck passengers.

The P. O. S. N. Co.'s steam-ship Ravenna, 2,038 tons, Captain A. B. Daniell, sailed on the 4th inst., for Colombo and Shanghai, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—For Sydney—Mr. W. Baxter, Col. and Mrs. Truman, Mrs. B. H. Boucher, Mr. Mac-Holloway, Lt.-Col. Greenfield, and Mr. J. Kirkward. For Melbourne—Mr. G. M. Robinson, Mr. John Doolan, and Mr. R. David. For Colombo—Rev. Fr. Biscoe.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

6th September.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S. S. Manilla	2582	A. Cruciani	A	F. Bozzoni.
" Persia	2317	R. Hutchinson..	B	W. and A. Graham & Co.
" Shara	1283	R. S. Walton ...	E	K., Nixon & Co.
" Lord Lansdowne	1815	......	F	K., Nixon & Co.
" C. Maclean.	1496	W. J. Cook	G	F. Muir & Co.
" Inchborva..	1487	G. Veale........	H J	James Mackintosh & Co.
" Aston Hall..	2333	....	M	Edward Bates.
" Bangalore ..	1309	G. W. Baldwin..	N	Hajee Cassum.
" R. Rubattino	3244	G. Merelly......	P	F. Bozzoni.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessels.	Commander.	From.
6	County of Salop(s)	Rice	Cardiff, Aug. 5.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
6	Persia (s)	Hutchinson ..	Marseilles, &c.
	Leoniss (s)	Robinson ..	Mauritius.
	Nevassa (s)	Nailer	Madras.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday :—
Steamer Arabia, Karachi and Persian Gulf.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Bangalore, for Aden, Hoodeidah and Jeddah.
" Pachumba, for Karachi.

MADRAS.

Sept. ARRIVALS.
3 Agra (s) .... Bombay.
Sirdhana (s) .... Calcutta.

Sept. DEPARTURES.
2 Chindwara (s) .... Rangoon.
3 Agra (s) .... Calcutta.
Sirdhana (s) .... Bombay.

DAILY IMPORTS.—September 6.

From London.

Brindisi s—18 bales printing paper, *Times of India*
Huzara s—120 boxes brandy, N. Ardaseer and Sons; 30 cases champagne, Bolton and Co; 54 cases wines and spirits, C. Palmer and Co; 10 boxes gin, J. Framji.
Malwa s—50 Kegs paint, J. Hubtoolbhoy.
Ravenna s—16 cases oilmanstores and soap, C. M. Patell; 10 cases quinine, Owen and Okell; 7 cases soap, E. Sumsoodin and Co; 18 cases colour, M. Surafally and Co; 15 cases medicine, H. Moolji; 100 cases brandy, D. Cowasji; 9 cases liquor, 25 cases ale, and 25 cases stout, Treacher and Co.

From Liverpool.

Persia s—4 cases medicine, C. Madon and Co.

From Glasgow.

Persia s—150 cases whisky, D. Cowasji; 194 cases portwine, W. and A. Graham and Co; 20 cases whisky, Messrs Wallace and Co,
Lord Lansdowne s—50 boxes whisky, Sands and Co; 75 cases whisky, D. Cowasji.

From Antwerp.

Merton Hall s—24 cases glassware, N. Canji.

From Trieste.

Vorwaert s—6 cases note paper, K. A. Hoosein; 2 cases medicine, H. Moolji and Co.

From Marseilles.

R. Rubattino s—25 cases Vermouth, D. Dadabhoy.

TEAS.—The best are those of the HOLTA TEA COMPANY (Gold Medal), and they take the highest place at the Calcutta Tea Sales.—PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

DAILY EXPORTS.—Sept. 6.

For Liverpool.

Cascapedia s—84 bales cotton, M Govindram.

For London.

Malwa s—115 cwts cotton, H S Hubili; 2 cases nutmegs 2 cases cubebs, and 5 cwts fennelseeds, A Rahimtoola; 3 cwts tusks ivory, J H Abdoolrehman.
Rome s—13 cases nutmegs, T Velljee; 241 cwts tusks ivory, S Durvesh; 9 cwts tusk ivory, B Hurgowundass; 6 cwts tusks ivory, M Hurrishunker; 12 cwts tusks ivory, E Parpia.

For Naples.

Manilla s—200 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, E Spinner and Co.

For Genoa.

Manilla s—100 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co; 1,000 cwts wheat, W. Bell and Co.

For Dunkirk.

Lord Lansdowne s—10,400 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

For Colombo.

R Rabatino s—100 cwts barrels, M Virjpal.

For Hongkong.

R. Rubattino s—125 bales twist, Prince of Wales S. and M Co; 50 bales twist, R. Buldeo; 48 bales twist, K. Ramanund; 125 cwts onions, J. Mahomed; 35 cwt sandalwood, C. Vully; 20 bales twist, M. Gokuldass; 3 cwt Cambay stones, K. Moreli; 75 cwt ooplate, C. Lallji; 18 chests opium. H. Hurdeodass; 3 chests opium, S. Dhunmol; 7 chests opium, R. Buldeo; 25 bales twist, D. Domarkhan; 20 bales twist, S. Abraham; 30 chests opium, S. Nuthoo.
Lombardy s—37 cwt sharkfins, S. Chuttoo; 50 bales twist, Sassoon J. David and Co; 30 bales twist, J. Damjee; 8 bales cotton, Tata and Co; 25 bales twist, Joyrarvun; 25 bales twist, C. Bomanjee and Co; 50 bales twist, E. Noordin and Co; 50 bales twist; T Ghemichundass; 66 bales twist, Talata and Co; 200 bales twist, E. Ebram; 25 bales twist, R. S. Woonwalla and Co; 20 bales twist, D. Sassoon and Co.

For Shanghai.

Rubattino s—71 cwts sandalwood, C Vully; 8 chests opium, J D Leing; 11 chests opium, J Shobhagmul; 33 chests opium, D. Rowanir, 10 chests opium, G. Shobhagmul.
Lombardy s—25 bales twist, C Bomonji and Co.

For Kobe.

Lombardy s—20 bales twist, Sassoon J David; 30 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co.
Rubattino s—41 bales twist, Jehangir Hormusji and Co.

For Yokohama.

Rubattino s—41 bales twist, J Hormusji and Co.

For Sinapore.

Rubattino s—3,500 bales rose-water, H A Hussain.

For Hull.

Clan Maclean s—5 cases tea, Graham and Co; 3,998 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.

For Malta.

Lord Lansdowne s—6,000 cwt wheat, D Sassoon and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.—September 2.

Pottinger, Col, Bo. R. A., from leave, from Poona

September, 4.

Truman, Lt.-Col. Bo. 7 Dragoon Gds., on leave, from Mhow.

September, 5.

Palmer, Capt. Bo. 7 Dragoon Gds., on leave, from Mhow.

O'Brien, Lieut. Bo. 1st Lanc Regt., on duty, from Quetta.

September, 6.

Kupet, N. W. P., R. A., on leave, from Agra.

Rowcroft, Col., Bl. Staff Corps, on furlough, from Cawnpore.

Departures.—September 5.

Birdwood, Capt. Bo. B. B. and C. I. Vol., on leave, to Poona.

Truman; Lt.-Col. Bo., 7th Dragoon Gds., on leave, to Melbourne.

September 6.

Hardesty, Lt. Bo., Worcester Regt, ou duty, to Karachi.

O'Brien, Lieut, Bo., 1st Lancaster Regt, on duty, to Poona.

POSTAL NOTICE.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS, &c.

Overland Mail.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every *Friday* during the fair season, and every *Tuesday* during the moonson.

	1886.		1886.
Tuesday ...	... 7th Sept.	Friday	... 29th Oct.
		" ...	... 5th Nov
" ...	... 14th "	" ...	... 12th
Friday ...	... 24th "	" ...	... 19th "
" ...	.. 1st Oct.	" ...	... 26th
" ...	... 8th "	" ...	... 3rd Dec.
" ...	... 15th "	" ...	... 10th "
" ..	... 22nd "	" ...	... 17th "
		" ...	... 24th "

The following are the arrangements in the hours for closing Mails:—Letters and newspapers will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 p.m. Books and Patterns up to 3-0 p.m. Registered Letters up to 2-30 p.m.

N.B.—Late letters for the Overland Mails, if fully prepaid by means of stamps, in respect both of postage and of the late letter fee (2 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 3-30 to 4 p.m.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamers after 4 p.m. and up to starting time (5 p.m.) by the payment of an additional fee of 4 annas. All others will be refused.

The latest hour for posting Ordinary Overland Covers at the several Branch Post Offices is 3 p.m.; and registered letters at 2 p.m.

ZANZIBAR MAIL via ADEN.

Weekly to Aden, and thence four-weekly to Zanzibar.

The latest hour for posting letters, &c., at the General Post Office is 3-30 p.m. for ordinary Letters, and 2-30 p.m. for Registered Letters; and at Branch Offices 3 p.m. for Ordinary and 2 p.m. for Registered Letters.

MAURITIUS MAIL via ADEN.

Fair Season.—*On Fridays every fourth week.*
Monsoon.—*On Tuesdays every fourth week.*

The latest hour for posting letters, &c., at the General Post Offices is 3-30 p.m. for Ordinary Letters, and 2-30 p.m. for Registered Letters; and at Branch Offices 3 p.m. for Ordinary and 2 p.m. for Registered Letters.

MAILS FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

The B. I. S. N. Company's Contract Steamers are despatched from Bombay to Karachi once a week, viz., every Friday, and for Persian Gulf via Karachi once a week, viz., on Monday.

PREPAID INLAND POSTAGE RATES.

	A.	P.
Post Cards, each	0	3
Letters—not exceeding ½ tola	0	6
From ½ to 1 tola	1	0
For every additional tola	1	0
Book and Pattern Packets in open covers, including Newspapers—not exceeding 10 tolas ...	0	6
For every additional 10 tolas	0	6
*Parcels by Banghy Post, not exceeding 20 tolas...	4	0
Exceeding 20 totas and not exceeding 40 tolas ...	8	0
For every additional 40 tolas	4	

* To be paid for in cash when prepaid.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

Table showing the hours for closing the Inland Mails which came into force from the 1st October 1883 and will continue so until further notice :—

Mails.	At General Post Office.		At the Boree Bunder and Grant Road Ry. Station Post Office.
	Ordinary Letters and Papers.	Registered Letters.	
†For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Malwa, and Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway.	P. M. 5-20	4 P.M.	P.M. 5-55
*For Poona, Dharwar, Deccan, Madras Presidency, the Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway and for Kanara.	P.M 12-50	NOON. 12	P M. 1-25
For Poona and Intermediate Stations	7 P.M.	4 P.M.	P.M. 7-55
‡For Post Towns on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Gujarat, Kathiawar, Kutch, Punjab and places in the N. W. P. above Agra	P.M. 6-20	4 P.M.	7-0 P.M.
For ditto as far as Surat	5 A.M.	4 P M. of previous day.	..
For ditto in Southern Koncan, *i.e.*, Alibag, Khed, Dapoli and also for Uran, Panvel and Belapur	A.M. 5-30	4-0 P.M.	..
*For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway as far as Poona, also for Satara, Belgaum, and other Towns in S. M. Country ..	A.M. 6-30	4 P.M. of previous day.	A.M. 7-25
For ditto on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway as far as Jabalpur, also for Central Provinces and Berar	6 A.M.	Do.	A.M. 6-55
For Southern Konkan, Chiplan, Guhagar, Ratnagiri, Vengurla, Malwan, and Goa, also for Alibag, Pen, Nagothna, and Mahad.	A.M. 11-0	A.M. 10-45	...

* Letters and papers, too late for these mails closing at the General Post Office, can be posted at the Boree Bunder and Byculla Railway Station Post Offices *without* fee up to 5 minutes of the departure of Trains.

† Letters for this Mail are received at the Grant Road Railway Station Post Office from 7 p.m. to 7-55 p.m. on payment of a fee of 2 annas.

‡ Letters for this mail are received at the Boree Bunder Railway Station Post Office from 5 p.m. to 5-55 p.m. on payment of a free of 2 annas.

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Letters.—There are five deliveries in Bombay every day: at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 11-30 a.m., 2 p.m., and 5 p.m.

NOTICES

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MR N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A. M. TO 6 P. M.
Extracts teeth under Nitrous Oxide Gas.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Next to Bombay Gazette Office.

SURGEON-BONE SETTER,
FAKIRJI RATANJI, L. M. & S.

Treats cases of accidents and injuries scientifically as well as according to the approved native system.

No. 71, Abdool Rahman Street.
Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Street.)

SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS.

CALCUTTA EXHIBITION
THE HIGHEST AWARD FOR
SYMPATHETIC SQUARE PIANOS,
SOUNDY & CO., Ld., BOMBAY,
Sole Agents in India for the
SCHIEDMAYER PIANOFORTE FABRIK
STUTTGART,

The only maker of that name, whose instruments obtained ONE GOLD and TWO SILVER MEDALS with first-class Certificates, proving the superiority of their Pianos over all others exhibited.

We would caution intending purchasers, not to confound the name with that of SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE.

See our illustrated price-list free by post.

SOUNDY & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

PEBBLES *versus* GLASS.

Dr. Juler in his "Ophthalmic Science and Practice," page 377, says :—"Patients often ask whether they should get 'pebbles' or glass. There is not much practical advantage in the former and they are much more expensive, they are lighter and cooler, and may therefore be ordered when the glasses are of inconvenient weight. In most pebbles, however, the crystal is cut in the wrong direction, and although there may be no flaw visible to the naked eye, such lenses are inferior to glass."

By "such" lenses Dr. Juler plainly means "pebbles cut in the wrong direction." Of well cut pebbles he says *they are lighter and cooler* than glass; he might have added *and less liable to scratches*. If there is not much practical advantage in having "spectacles lighter, cooler, and less liable to scratches" "it is hard to tell the meaning of the words, "practical advantage."

For perfect Pebble Spectacles apply to

LAWRENCE & MAYO,
Ophthalmic Opticians, Opticians to the Principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in India,
Old Bond St., LONDON. | & 4 Hare St., CALCUTTA. | Rampart Row, BOMBAY.

LAIRD'S WELSH HARTLEY STEAM COAL.

This old and well-known brand is eminently adapted for use and storing in a hot climate, being large, hard, and not so readily affected as other kinds of Coal by exposure to weather. It is supplied of the same good quality as heretofore by

J P. HIGGINSON & Co.,
25, Castle-street,
Liverpool, England.

GOLD MEDAL TEA.
TRADE MARK K T E IN A TRIANGLE.

The K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

FOR SALE,
AT
JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

Peat's HUNTING SADDLE with Military bridle holsters, &c., complete, almost new.

Just received a fresh supply of English single and double harnesses.

Gentleman and lady's SADDLES, the former weighing 7 to 8 lbs respectively.

Best Lady's PELHAM BRIDLES, round reins.

Gram and grass MACHINES.

A circular fronted New BROUGHAM, suitable for one or pair of horses.

An English-built new Mail-Phaeton, convertible, into a cart, with folding steps and lady's rest back, by Lewis of Salisbury.

A pair of iron-grey Arabs, well matched and good goers, height 14-2½, age 5 years.

One chesnut Arab horse, height 14-2½, age 5 years, a very free mover in saddle and harness.

For further particulars apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

The PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies Hotelkeepers, Merchants, Traders and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.

There is no reason why the privilege should no be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcement known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charges in English or any of the Native Languages at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet, will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the curious stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to Manager of the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

NOTICES.

KEATING'S BONBONS OR WORMS TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both an appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. old in Bottles by all Chemists.

NOTICE.

JAMES PURDEY AND SONS,
GUN AND RIFLE MANUFACTURERS,

BEG to inform Indian Sportsmen that they now supply Guns and Rifles of good workmanship and perfect shooting powers in severa qualities at such low cash prices as to complet favourably with any of equal excellence.

Illustrated Lists on application to Audley House South Audley Street, London.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

PROPRIETORS,
LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES
DRUG COMPANY,
LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

EXPORT AGENTS.
BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES and Co., Coleman-street, London.
NEWBERY and SONS, 37, Newgate-street, London.
BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon-street, London.
SANGER and SONS, Oxford-treet, London
And all the London Wholesale Houses.

AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY,
SMITH, STANISTREET and Co.; BATHGATE and Co. Calcutta.

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER and Co.; BOLTON an 1 Co.

AGENTS FOR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY,
BARBIE Co.; DE BEAUX and Co.; SCOTT MASCURINE and Co.

AGENT FOR RANGOON,
THE RANGOON MEDICAL HALL.

NOW READY.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.

BY
JAMES DOUGLAS,
AUTHOR OF THE "BOOK OF BOMBAY."

In one handsome vol. of 430 pages
8vo., Cloth-bound,
Rs. 5.

Can be had at the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office

CONTENTS.

CHAPTER I.
WESTERN INDIA: PAST AND PRESENT—
Changes in Western India—Bombay not Founded by Desperadoes—The Merchant of the Olden Time—His Wealth altogether Fabulous—Child and Oxenden—Matters now more Fairly Adjusted.

CHAPTER II.
CAVE TEMPLES OF WESTERN INDIA—
Visitors in Past Times—Karli, Elephanta, &c.—Monks, Manner of Life—Kylas—How Caves Disappear—Decay of Ancient Faiths.

CHAPTER III.
OMBAY CASTLE—
Area—Weighing Book—Dr. Wills' Amour—Captain Qrabb—Dungeons—Big Bell.

CHAPTER IV.
MALABAR HILL—
Walkeshwar—Lord of Sand—Old Temple—Stone of Regeneration—The Hill in 1842—Pilgrims in the Olden Time—Lady Falkland—View from Cape Bombaim.

CHAPTER V.
'UMBAY CATHEDRAL—
Oxenden's Design—Child's Malversation—Opening Day, 1718—Skirting the Bangor—Associations—Tombs—Laus Deo.

CHAPTER VI.
CONVENTION—
Facts of Land Question—Nature of Convention—Bombay a Seat of Commerce and Industrial Enterprise—Our Feudal Superiority—The Land of Bombay—Population at Different Times—Earth Hunger.

CHAPTER VII.
CIRCA, 1839—
No Man's Land—Passage Out—Gastronomy in 1839—Europe Shops—Country Houses—Law, Justice and Police—Subjects of Conversation—Bombay Hunt and Races—Commercial Enterprise—Men of the Time.

CHAPTER VIII.
SIR CHARLES JAMES NAPIER, G.C.C.—
Napier a Bombay Man—Portrait—Hard Riding—Wellington and Napier—The Brother of the Devil—McMurdo of the Bloody Hand—Acquisition of Sind—Hard Times—Fame and Fortune—A Good Hater—His Contemporaries—Swearing at Large—Cardinal Points—Exit Carolus.

CHAPTER IX.
ELIZA—
Sterne—Abbé Raynal—Eliza's Tomb—Daniel Draper—Mrs. James Eliza's Letters—Donald Campbell of Barbreck—James Forbes' Account—A Ball in Apollo Street, 1772—The Destroying Angel of Belvidere—Ladies of the Period.

CHAPTER X.
HILL CLIMBING, EAST AND WEST—
Ben Nevis—Kilts and Calves—Ben Lawers in Excelsis—View from Ben Nevis—A Boulder in Motion—Heat in India—Dodging the Sun, Khandalla Gorge.

CHAPTER XI.
BOMBAY HARBOUR—
Sagargad—Kolaba Fort—Chaul—Francis Xavier—The Prongs—Old Woman's Island—Commodore James—Butcher's Island—Hog Island—Sion's Desolation—Bassein—The Bombay Islands.

CHAPTER XII.
ANGLO-INDIAN GHOSTS—
Lord Brougham—Henry Salt—Warren Hastings—Probable Ghosts at Surat—The Dapoorie Ghost—Colonel Wallace's Ghost—Bombay Mint Ghost—Spirits from the Vasty Deep.

CHAPTER XIII.
ELEPHANTA—
Cloacos Maximos—Big Snake at Elephanta—Tiger at Mazagon—Who made Elephanta—Decay—Henry Salt—Gibbon and Robertson—Death of General Pimble.

CHAPTER XIV.
THOMAS CORYAT—
Arrival at Surat—His Travels—Christmas, 1617—Death—Biographical—Personal—Fame—Desire of Travelling—Defects—Did He Know Shakespeare—Conclusion.

CHAPTER XV.
A FORGOTTEN GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY—
Sir William Medows—The Bombay of 1789—Antecedents—Jovial Times at Parel—Harris and Medows—Seringapatam—Brothers in Arms.

CHAPTER XVI.
OUR COINS—
The Rupee—Sir Richard Temple—India Sink of Precious Metals—Gold Mines in India—Ancient Indian Coins—Forgeries—The Famine of 1876.

CHAPTER XVII.
HOW THE MUTINY WAS AVERTED IN BOMBAY—
Forjett, Gunga Pursad, Lord Elphinstone, Brownie o Blednoch—Mutineers Executed.

CHAPTER XVIII.
RAMLEH RECOLLECTIONS—
Ramleh in 1850—Aboukir—Norman Macleod—Mr. Briggs of Punch—Mohamed Ali—Mahimudeyeh Canal—The National Party.

Some Bombay Reminiscences.
"I'm Going to Bombay."
Governors of Bombay.
Historic Sites in Bombay.
Notes to Volume I.
&c.

SYMPATHETIC PIANOS.

Illustrated price-lists post-free.

SOUNDY & Co., LD. BOMBAY.

THE NEW

FIRE EXTINGUISHER

THE HARDEN "STAR"

HAND GRENADE FIRE EXTINGUISHER,
PATENTED.

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY PRACTICAL FIRE-EXTINGUISHING GRENADE.

Used in almost all the chief WAREHOUSES HOTELS, RAILWAY STATIONS, MILLS, THEATRES, PUBLIC BUILDINGS, etc., throughout England and America

The Grenade consists of a glass flask filled with a chemical fluid, which is not affected by climate or age, AND IS PERFECTLY HARMLESS.

The Fire-extinguishing properties lie in gases, which are evolved when the liquid comes in contact with flame. The contents of the Grenade vaporize immediately when thrown on or into the fire, destroying the oxygen in the neighbourhood of the fire, and therefore

COMBUSTION CANNOT EXIST.

Prices at Indian ports, Rs. 30 per doz. case.
SPECIAL DISCOUNT FOR WHOLESALE QUANTITIES.

ALWAYS READY FOR USE. ALWAYS EFFECTIVE. NEVER GETS OUT OF ORDER. CHEAP AND CONVENIENT. CAN BE USED BY MAN, WOMAN, OR CHILD.
TO BE HAD FROM ALL MERCHANTS.
FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO

JAS. CROWDER,
2, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY; 156, RADHA BAZAAR, CALCUTTA.
ALSO AT MADRAS, KURRACHEE, DELHI, AND RANGOON.

COLLARD & COLLARD PIANOS.

Illustrated price-lists post-free.

SOUNDY & Co., LD. BOMBAY.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is the only Patent Medicine of the kind or ame awarded Certificate of Merit at the Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-84; and the only Trade Mark—"PHOSPHODYNE"—Registered and Protected under the Trade Marks Acts, 38 and 39, Vic., 91. Certified by the Registrar of Trade Marks, London.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, AND ENERGY.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE,

The ONLY SAFE, RELIABLE, PHOSPHORIC REMEDY ever discovered for the Permanent Cure of Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Impotense of Mind or Limb, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, dependent upon the Deficiency of the Vital Forces. It

Cures Dyspepsia, Nerve, and Heart Disease.
Cures Kidney and Liver Complaints.
Cures all Disorders of the Blood.
Cures Depression and loss of Appetite.
Cures Consumption and General Debility.
Checks all Wasting of the Vital Forces.
From whatever cause arising.

THE EFFECT of this Remedy in Nervous Debility and its Kindred Evils is immediate and Permanent, all the Miserable and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is REALLY MARVELLOUS.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE,

whilst pleasant to the taste and agreeable to the stomach, never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood and thoroughly invigorate the Brain, Nerves and Muscles. Its energising effects are shown from the first day of its administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort to which the patient has long been unaccustomed, Digestion is invigorated. The appetite increases wonderfully. The bowels become regular. Sleep cecomes calm and refreshing. The face becomes fuller, the lips red, the eyes brighter, the skin blear and healthy, and the hair acquires strength howing the importance of its action on the organ nutrition.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

ACTUALLY CREATES New Nervous Fluid and Brain matter by supplying the Blood with its Electric Life element, PHOSPHORUS, thereby infusing new Life Power into all parts of the system.

The unequalled Curative properties of this Preparation have spread its fame throughout every Nation and Country in the World as the only medicine of real efficacy for Renovating Broken-down Constitutions, Restoring the fullest and most vigorous conditions of Robust Health and Manhood under every circumstance, and at every age, by nourishing, fertilising, and developing all the powers of every necessary part of the Human Organization, thus ensuring a sound and Permanent restoration of the impaired organs wherever a deficiency of natural vigour has for years existed. So that all the Duties of Life may be pursued with Confidence and Pleasure.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS' CRUCIAL TESTS and Thousands of unimpeachable Testimonials from all parts of the world, and from the highest Medical Authorities, prove conclusively the Verdict Universal that in the World of scientific research no other Phosphoric Preparation has received such well-merited praise and distinguished recognition.

The very remarkable Cures effected by DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE have induced numbers of Physicians prescribe and use it in their own families, and in several of the London Hospitals.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is sold in Bottles, at 4s. 6d. and 11s., by all Chemists and Druggists throughout India Full Printed Directions, for the guidance of Patients in the Self-Treatment of the above Diseases, are enclosed with each Bottle.

Manufactured only at
DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, N.W.

BEWARE OF VILE IMITATIONS.—*NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS* every Bottle bears the British Government Stamp with the words DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England, engraved thereon. The grea Popularity of DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE has raised up Miserable Imitations in India and the Colonies, mad up from cheap useless Drugs by Ignorant Pretenders. See that the above words are on the Government Stamp before ou purchase and thus avoid dangerous consequences by the use of Spurious Imitations.

AGENTS—**TREACHER & CO.,**
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

ROENISCH PIANOFORTES.

Illsutrated price-lists free by post,

SOUNDY & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

GUYOT'S TAR CAPSULES

CONTAINING PURE NORWEGIAN PINE TAR.

A specific for CHEST AFFECTIONS such as obstinate Coughs, Pulmonary Phthisis irritation of the Chest and Lungs, also Catarrh of the bladder, etc.

The use of the Capsules, combined with that of GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION as a lotion, will promptly cure ECZEMA, DHOBY'S ITCH, RINGWORM, PRICKLY-HEAT and all other skin-diseases.

The Capsules are specially recommended to those persons who have an aversion for the taste of Tar as a drink, and two or three them taken before meals possess the same medicinal properties as ne Table spoonful of Guyot's Tar Solution.

The name of Guyot is stamped on each Capsule, and the labels bear E. Guyot's signature printed in three colours, without which none are genuine.

Manufactory—19 rue Jacob, Paris.

AGENTS IN BOMBAY:—TREACHER & Co., LD., KEMP & Co., LD., THOMSON & TAYLOR COOPER MADON & Co., LD.

IRON WIRE FENCING

SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR

INDIA AND THE COLONIES

GEORGE'S PATENT TUBULAR IRON WIRE FENCING.

SPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR ENCLOSING RAILWAYS, ROADS, BUNGALOW GROUNDS, PLANTATIONS, &c.

Awarded Certificate of Merit Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-84.

LARGELY used by the Indian State and Guaranteed Railways, combines Strength, Lightness, and Low Cost. Any smart native can erect it. Cost of transport per mile of Railway only about 3 annas per mile of Fence. Fencing Posts, Straining Posts, Galvanized Steel, Strand Wire, Galvanized Steel Barb Wire, Wrought Iron Gates of all sizes with Posts, complete, suitable for Railway Level Crossings, Plantations, Bungalow Grounds, &c. A complete Fence with Barb, Strand or Steel Wire, suitable for a plot of ground of any shape or for a length of Road or Railway supplied; ready for fixing.

Delivery given at any RAILWAY STATION in India.

R. J. GEORGE & CO., ENGINEERS,
7, Little Queen-street, Westminster—London and Jubbulpore India.

GANDY'S AMERICAN COTTON BELTING

TO those having the use and care of machinery it is of the greatest importance to know what is the best belting to use to transmit power. To such and to all the answer is, USE THE GANDY BELT.

It has imitators, and this is the strongest proof possible, that is an article that is worth spending cash on to imitate. If it were a worthless article, or one that had not been VERY SUCCESSFUL, no one would go to the expense and trouble to imitate it. Imitation is the strongest form of flattery, and those who imitate the "GANDY" belt are proclaiming to all belt users, that the GANDY belt is the best that has ever been put before the public.

The GANDY belt has acquired such a deservedly high reputation, that belt users, after having tried all others, come back to Gand and declare that, notwithstanding the differenince price, they find it to their advantage to the American Cotton Belt made, only by the inventor and patentee.

MAURICE GANDY,
130, Queen Victoria-street, London.

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT IN BOMBAY.] [ESTABLISHED 1850

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & CO.,

BOMBAY FOUNDRY AND IRON WORKS

KHETWADY BOMBAY,

ENGINEERS, IRON & BRASS FOUNDERS. &c.

MANUFACTURERS OF CAST AND WROUGHT IRON MATERIALS.

IRON ROOFS
ROAD ROLLERS
LAMP POSTS
GIRDERS
BRIDGES

CRANES
CYLINDERS
GATES
RAILINGS
COLUMNS

BEVEL AND ROPE GEARINGS,
ORNAMENTAL AND GENERAL CASTINGS

OUR Foundry, one of the largest in India, is complete with every appliance for all kinds of General Loam and Heavy Castings up to 20-tons weight. The Fitting Department, furnished with First-Class Machines for every description of High-Class Work, and the Smithy, are under our personal supervision. Orders entrusted to us will be promptly executed and efficiently discharged.

Machines, Tools, &c., imported through our Agents from the well-known English makers

PLANS AND ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & CO.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,
SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of the Buildings for Cotton Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c., for a lump sum, or on commission. Special Financial facilities afforded to approved parties.

(We have erected and successfully started several excellent-going Spinning and Weaving Mills in different parts of the country, and our Mr. Alcock has in addition been the responsible adviser throughout in the erection, starting and working of many more.)

Manufacturers of all kinds of cast and wrought iron work of the heaviest description Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Gates and Railings, Road Rollers kept in stock. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameters Cutters for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our works some of the largest and heaviest tools in India, and grands extended and improved our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

Importers of Machinery, Agents for Linen and other Belting, the "Kerlew" Patent Oil Gas Apparatus, Baird's Sight Feed Lubricators, etc.

Sole Agents for the Celebrated Valvoline Cylinder Oil, and specially prepared Valvoline Ring Spinning Spindle Oil (a trial solicited).

Plate, Bar and Angle Iron of the largest sections, also Diamond and Silver Steel, and Engineer's Stores and Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
Secretaries and Managesr.

Works and Offices—Mazagon.

NOW READY.

THE

INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE

FOR SEPTEMBER, 1886.

CONTAINING ALL THE

SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES

OF ALL THE

INDIAN RAILWAYS,

WITH

ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS

THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD

THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM

BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA & ABROAD

POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATIONS,

STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES

BULLOCK TRAINS & TRANSIT COMPANIES

AND THE

ROUTES BETWEEN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS OF NORTHERN CENTRAL, SOUTHERN, AND WESTERN INDIA.

WITH A NEW COLOURED MAP OF INDIA

SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.

PRICE EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION RS. 5.

Postage Free.

Corrected up to the last day of going to press, and published on the 1st of every month at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

☞ The GUIDE for September has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of traveller is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good medium for advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply to the Manager, "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

NOTICES.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP

OF

HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF LIME

FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST.

ALL suffering from CATARRH, CONSUMPTION, OBSTINATE COUGHS or COLDS, and those affected with diseases of the CHEST, LUNGS, and BRONCHIAL TUBES should take

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP OF HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF LIME.

Pescribed by the leading medical authorities in all countries for the last twenty-five years with the greatest success, it continues to retain its reputation where all other medicines have failed.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP immediately arrests the Cough, and Nightsweats, and the Appetite improves rapidly—a fact soon demonstrated by an increase of weight and healthy appearance.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP is a rose colour, and is sold in flat, oval bottles. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

GRIMAULT'S MATICO

CAPSULES AND INJECTION.

Renowned Physicians prescribe GRIMAULT'S MATICO as the most activeand at the same time the most inoffensive remedy in the treatment of ACUTE AND CHRONIC DISCHARGES. These CAPSULES, unlike COPAIBA, have not the inconvenience of producing NAUSEA. The Injection is used in recent, and the Capsules in the more chronic cases.

ASTHMA! ASTHMA!

GRIMAULT'S INDIAN CIGARETTES.

ASTHMA, NERVOUS COUGHS, CHRONIC LARYNGITI, HOARSENESS, LOSS OF VOICE, FACIAL NEURALGIA, INSOMNIA, are rapidly relieved by using these Cigarettes

TO MOTHERS!

GRIMAULT'S WORM BONBONS.

An agreeable vegetable sweetmeat for children; they are guaranteed to expel all kinds of intestinal worms promptly without pain or danger.

GRIMAULT et CIE., PHARMACIENS DE 1RE CLASSE.
PARIS.

DUSART'S SYRUP & WINE

OF

LACTOPHOSPHATE OF LIME.

They enrich the blood, and strengthen and restore the vital energies. Phosphate of Lime is the substance most necessary to our existence, and is indispensable for the formation of the bony and muscular system. When the body lacks the proper amount of Phosphate of Lime it gradually wastes away, and as soon as such symptoms are observed Dusart's Syrup (which is the natural restorer) should at once be taken.

DUSART'S SYRUP and WINE of inestimable benefit to CONVALESCENTS, OLD or WEAKLY PEOPLE; and RICKETY CHILDREN find in them the calcareous elements required for the solidification of the bones.

DUSART'S SYRUP and WINE are the best TONIC for LYMPHATIC subjects, and all suffering from DEBILITY, POORNESS of BLOOD and the EXCESSES of YOUTH. The SYRUP arrests DIARRHŒA IN CHILDREN, and is well adapted to MOTHERS while SUCKLING and during PREGNANCY.

CHAPOTEAUT'S WINE

OF

PEPSIC-PEPTONE

TONIC, DIGESTIVE, AND NUTRITIVE.

CHAPOTEAUT'S WINE nourishes and sustains the Sick and Convalescent, without fatiguing the stomach by the process of digestion; and is far superior to Beef Teas, Jellies, and Meat Extracts which cannot nourish the body if the digestive organs are weakened.

This delicious Tonic Wine contains active PEPSINE and PEPTONE or "perfectly digested meat," ready for immediate assimilation with the blood.

The reconstituent properties of CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPTONE WINE are acknowledged in the London and Paris Hospitals; where it is largely used for all affections of the STOMACH, LIVER, and INTESTINES, and for INDIGESTION, DISTASTE FOR FOOD, ANÆMIA, CONSUMPTION, DIABETES, DYSENTERY, FEVERS; in extreme weakness and exhaustion arising from TUMOURS, CANCEROUS AFFECTIONS, and all wasting diseases, wherever an extra amount of nourishment is required.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPSIC PEPTONE WINE cannot be too highly recommended as a TONIC STIMULANT and RESTORATIVE to the AGED, DELICATE FEMALES, Lymphatic and subjects children, and to increase the quantity and richness of the milk while suckling.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPSINE PEARLS.

(Dialysed Pepsine.)

These Soluble Pearls contain in each, 4 grains of pure sheep) Pepsine capable of digesting 150 times its weight of meat.

INDIGESTION, WIND ON THE STOMACH, FEELING OF HEAVINESS, SICKNESS, LOSS OF APPETITE AND HEADACHES ARE CURED with the first dose of CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPSINE PEARLS.

CHAPOTEAUT'S MORRHUOL.

The ACTIVE CURATIVE PRINCIPLES
extracted from 25 times their weight of

COD-LIVER OIL.

The Paris Medical Journals have published the discovery of Mr. Chapoteaut of Morrhuol, the curative and active principles isolated from the oily and indigestible part of Cod-Liver Oil.

CHAPOTEAUT'S MORRHUOL is contained in small soluble capsules, each of which represents twenty-five times its weight, or more than a teaspoonful of Cod-Liver Oil.

From the experiments made in the hospitals, it has been proved that MORRHUOL is more efficacious than Cod-Liver Oil, and that BRONCHITIS, COUCHS, NIGHT-SWEATS, PAINS IN THE CHEST, AND CONSUMPTION, yield to its influence; after the first few doses the sleep becomes sound and the appetite returns, which at once indicates an amelioration.

PALE, WEAKLY CHILDREN with NO APPETITE, and those inclined to be RICKETY or afflicted with SCABS, RUNNING SORES ON THE NECK AND FROM THE NOSE AND EARS, and who are continually SLEEPLESS and RESTLESS, find in MORRHUOL the curative and calming properties which these affections require, and an increased appetite and healthy appearance soon prove the truly Wonderful effects of this remedy.

P. CHAPOTEAUT, CHEMIST, PARIS.

PELLETIER'S QUININE CAPSULES.

These capsules contain 2 grains each of PURE PELLETIER'S QUININE in its unaltered state; they are soft and unlike other capsules are immediately soluble in the stomach, thus affording prompt relief in INTERMITTENT FEVERS, AGUE, MALARIA, AND FEVERS of a PUTRID or TYPHOID character NEURALGIA, HEADACHES, and RHEUMATISM.

Each capsule bears the name "Pelletier," which is the best guarantee of purity.

KANANGA OF JAPAN.

KANANGA WATER, the most delightfully refreshing toilet Water.

It strengthens and invigorates the skin, and imparts a delicate and elegant fragrance to the body.

KANANGA EXTRACT.—The most fashionable perfume for the handkerchief.

RIGUAD & CO., PERFUMERS, PARIS.

JULIEN'S

PURGATIVE FRUIT,

A refreshing vegetable laxative
BON-BON.

JULIEN'S FRUIT Purgative is exclusively a vegetable composition, and has the appearance and taste of a delicious Bon-Bon.

It is perfectly harmless, and is the best remedy for

CONSTIPATION,
SICK HEADACHES,
DYSENTERY,
ASTRALGIA,

LIVER COMPLAINTS,
DYSPEPSIA,
OVERHEATED BLOOD,
ERUPTIONS,

Its refreshing and purifying qualities are invaluable to persons predisposed to headaches, biliousness, and apoplexy; while it prevents convulsions in children, and very useful in all infant disorders.

JULIEN, 8, Rue Vivienne, Paris.

MIDY'S SANDAL CAPSULES.

MIDY'S CAPSULES containing 5 drops of pure distilled SANDAL Oil will stop any discharges in 48 hours whatever may have been their colour or abundance without any of the disagreeable after-effects of Copaiba and Cubebs.

MIDY PHARMACIEN, PARIS.

All the above may be obtained from
THOMPSON & TAYLOR, KEMP & Co., Ld., TREACHER & Co., Ld., COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld. and any Chemist in Bombay.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

MARCKS AND COMPANY.

LADIES' WATCHES.

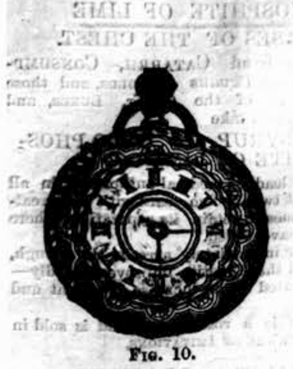


Fig. 10.

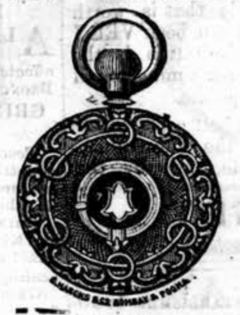


Fig. 11.

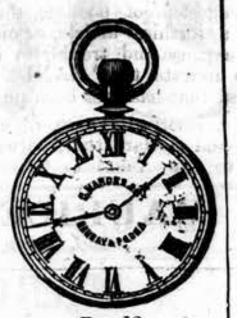


Fig. 12.

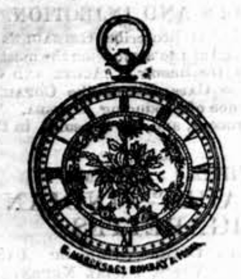


Fig. 13.

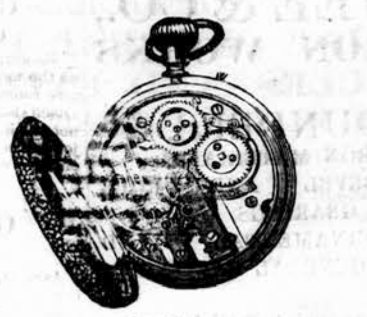


Fig. 14.

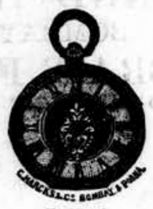


Fig. 15.

THE above illustrations of Ladies' Plain Watches will serve to give a fair idea of the size usually worn. Fig 10 is a keyless half-hunter; Fig. 11, a key less hunter; Fig 12, keyless crystal face; and Fig. 13, a key winding crystal face. The details of the case ornamentation exhibit, of course, an endless variety. In ordering, it will suffice to state whether the Watch is preferred plain, engine-turned, engraved, enamelled, or jewelled, and the dial of gold or of white enamel. The seconds hand is generally dispensed with in Ladies' Watches.

Watches with lever movements will be as large as illustration No. 10. Still smaller sizes can only be made in cylinder, and they cost more in proportion, as they measure less. Fig. 15 represents the smallest size we make in this plain form. Rs. 125.

A keyless hunter of the same size, enamelled dark-blue, or green, and set with diamond, Rs. 600.

	Rs.	a.
Silver keyless hunting, plain, engine-turned or engraved, like illustration 11 ...	45	0
Do. half-hunting, like illustration 10...	50	0
Do. crystal faced, like illustration 12...	40	0
Gold keyless crystal faced, like illustration 12 ...	60	0
Do. hunting, like illustration 11 ...	65	0
Do. half-hunting, like illustration 10 ...	70	0
Do. half-hunting, 18-carat, best quality, like illustration 10 ...	130	0
Do. hunting, white enamelled dial, 18-carat, best quality, like illustration 11...	125	0
Do. crystal face, 18-carat, like illustration 12 ...	95	0
Fig. 10, half-hunting, key winder, lever, enamelled or gold dial...	175	0
Fig. 11, gold hunter, keyless, leaver, enamelled ...	200	0
Fig. 11, gold hunter, key winder, lever, enamelled or gold dial...	150	0
Gold keyless, highest quality, fully jewelled and compensated half Chronometer ...	350	0
Gold Watches of the most costly make in great variety... ... from Rs. 200 to	380	0
The above in enamelled cases, set with pearls or diamonds ... from Rs. 280 to	700	0

Note.—When ordering, please quote the number of illustration.

MARCKS AND Co., LIMITED,

MANUFACTURING WATCHMAKERS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

PETER MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL was again victorious AT INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES EXHIBITION.

PETER MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL was the ONLY ONE AWARDED TWO GOLD MEDALS.

PETER MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL Dr. Abbotts says:—"MORE BENEFIT THAN THE OTHER KINDS."

PETER MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL Dr. Lewis A. Sayre writes:—"ALL THAT COULD BE WISHED."

At CHEMISTS, STORES, &c. MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL REGISTERED TRADE MARK. EVERY-WHERE.

ONLY in Capsuled Bottles of 8oz. and 16oz.
Offices & Warehouses, Christiania & 43, Snow Hill, London, E.C.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT

J. v. Liebig TRADE MARK.

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK, FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES. Annual Sale, 8,000,000 Jars.

"Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful."—See *Medical Press, Lancet, Brit. Med. Jour.*, &c.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

CAUTION.—Genuine ONLY with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across Label. The title "Baron Liebig" and his photograph having been lately largely used by dealers having no connection with Baron Liebig, the public are hereby informed that the Liebig Company are the only manufacturers who are able to offer the article with Baron Liebig's guarantee of genuineness.

Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness.

Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT Co., Limited, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.

TILES & MOSAICS
of all description for
ENTRANCE HALLS, VERANDAHS
Ornamental & Glazed Tiles for covering Walls, Baths, &c. &c.
THE CAMPBELL
TRADE MARK
N
W
E
S
TILE Co.
206, Gt. PORTLAND St. LONDON
DUBLIN 1872
VIENNA 1873
SPECIAL DESIGNS and Catalogues free on Application
MANUFACTORY STOKE ON TRENT. ENGLAND.
PARIS 1878.
MELBOURNE 1880

FIRST ESTABLISHED 1825.

NEAVE'S FOOD

FOR

INFANTS, THE AGED & INVALIDS

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST FARINACEOUS FOOD.

LANCET.—"Carefully prepared and highly nutritious."

BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.—"Well adapted for Children, Aged People, and Invalids."

HEALTHY CHILDHOOD PROMOTES ROBUST MANHOOD. NEAVE'S FARINA-CEOUS FOOD INFANTS INVALIDS TRADE MARK.

IN ONE-POUND 1/- CANISTERS SOLD EVERYWHERE.

WHOLESALE OF THE MANUFACTURERS.

J. R. NEAVE & CO., FORDINGBRIDGE, ENGLAND.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.

ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD

CARLTON RICHD. MATHEWS & Co.'s TRADE MARK WHISKEY

GOLD MEDAL,

CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.

N.B.—Each bottle of Carlton Whiskey (Eleven years old) has the Trade Mark stamped in Blue letters on a White capsule. The Highland Malt Whiskey (Five years old) in Blue letters on a Red capsule. None other is genuine.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Agents for India.
RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., Shippers, London.

BY SPECIAL PATRONAGE AND BY APPOINTMENT TO

H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT,
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
AND HIS HONOR THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

GOLD MEDAL AND FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATE
CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION 1883-84
D. MACROPOLO FOR GENERAL EXCELLENCE

D. MACROPOLO'S

GENUINE TURKISH TOBACCO AND CIGARETTE MANUFACTORY.

CIGARETTES.

Twelve brands of Cigarettes to select from—Mild, Aromatic, and Full-flavoured.

		Rs.	a.			Rs.	a.
1. Lord Dufferin	per 100	5	0	7. Imperial	per 100	3	0
2. Duke of Connaught	,,	4	0	8. Alpha	,,	2	8
3. Sir Henry Thomson (with cotton plugs)	,,	4	0	9. Prince of Wales	,,	2	0
4. Finos (Lady)	,,	3	0	10. Prince Boris	,,	2	0
5. Bosphorus	,,	3	8	11. Victoria	,,	1	8
6. Sir Fergusson (pressed)	,,	3	0	12. Sultan	,,	1	4

N.B.—Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, and 10 are without mouth-pieces.

These Cigarettes are daily manufactured of real Yenitge Turkish Tobacco and finest paper; and are pronounced to be the best, freshest and cheapest Cigarettes ever manufactured in India.

REAL YENITGE TURKISH TOBACCO.

Pleasantly Full-flavoured. Daily Manufactured to the taste of Smokers.

	Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.
Extra Flowers, per lb.	12	0	No. 2 (Full-flavoured), per lb.	6	0
No. 1 (most delicate and aromatique), per lb.	8	0	No. 3 (favourite smoke), per lb.	4	0

REAL HABANA CIGARS.

(Expressly Manufactured for D. MACROPOLO, of extra fine quality.)

	per box of	Rs.	a.		per box of	Rs.	a.
Exquisita	25	6	0	Zenobia (spotted)	100	8	8
El Re del Mondo	50	11	0	El Caliope	50	5	8
Jose Vargas	50	10	0	La Selika	50	5	0
La Flor de Tobaccos	50	8	0	Romeo and Juliette	50	4	0
Trabucos Alexandrie	25	3	0	La Flor de Java	100	4	8
Semiramis	100	10	0	La Delice (per packet of 20, Re. 1)	100	4	8

Highly recommended, the above Real Habana Cigars, expressly manufactured for me, of exquisite quality, guaranteed Crop, 1881.

Best Manilla, Dindigul, Trichinopoly, Coconada, and Burma Cigars and Cheroots always in stock.

TOBACCOS (for Pipe) Daily Manufactured.

	Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.
The celebrated Macropolo's Golden Leaf Smoking Mixture, per lb.	3	0	Cavendish, per lb.	1	8
Medium	2	8	Virginia Bird's Eye	3	0

And all kinds of English Cut Tobacco.

The largest stock of real Meerschaum, Clay, G. B. D., and Self-cleaning Pipes, Cigar and Cigarette Cases, real Amber Mouth-pieces, Tobacco Pouches, and all Smokers' Requisites.

General Price List sent free on application to

D. MACROPOLO, BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

VAUGHAN-JONES'

EXTRA **"C.I.C"** OLD

(Registered Trade Mark)

HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY

Special Blend of the Finest Campbeltown, Islay, and Blended Glenlivets.

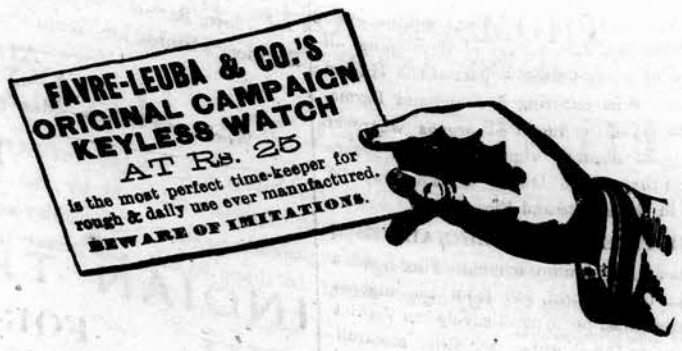
★ .. ★★ .. ★★★

C. DAY & CO., SOLE AGENTS, LONDON;

ALSO FOR THE FAMOUS

"JOHN JAMESON" BOTTLED WHISKEY.

Retail of the Great Eastern Hotel Company, Calcutta, and all dealers throughout India.



P. VUCCINO & CO.,

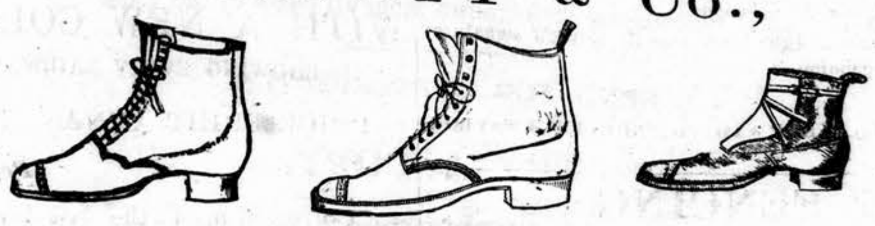
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,

58, MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

Studio Open daily from 9 to 6 p.m.

BOMBAY.

DUNNETT & Co.,



WATERPROOF "K" BOOTS,

LARGE STOCK TO SELECT FROM,

Prices Rs. 18, 20, and 22-8 per pair.

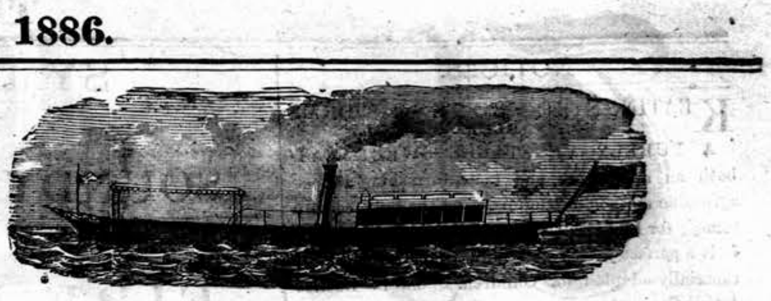
MOLLISCORIUM.—The new Liquid for softening leather.
DUBBIN.—For preserving leather.
SADDLE SOAP.—Invaluable for all kinds of Saddlery.
HARNESS COMPOSITION.—Highly nutritious to the leather.
ENGLISH NEAT'S FOOT OIL.—Indispensable during the rains for keeping traces, reins, etc., in good order.

&c., &c., &c.

Liquids, Compositions, and all kinds of Leather Dressings, Boot-top Fluids, Powders, Blackings, &c., &c., by the best Makers,

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

SADDLERS, HARNESS-MAKERS & BOOT-MAKERS,
BOMBAY.



YARROW'S

SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES.

Screw Steamers with speeds ranging up to 26 miles an hour.

Paddle Steamers with draft ranging down to 6 inches of water.

Stern Wheel Steamers with very shallow draft especially suitable for river navigation.

MACHINERY CONSTRUCTED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.

YARROW & CO., POPLAR, LONDON, E.

Builders of the Stern Wheel Steamers used by the British Government for the Nile Expedition.

S. & H. HARRIS'S

STABLE REQUISITES.

WATERPROOF Harness Composition.

JET BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.

SADDLE PASTE, (Waterproof.)

EBONITE WATERPROOF BLACKING, For Boots, Shoes, Harness, and all Black Leather articles.

POLISHING PASTE For Cleaning Metals.

POUCH BLACKING, (Waterproof.)

SOLD BY ALL SADDLERS, IRONMONGERS AND STOREKEEPERS.

Manufactory: 57, MANSELL STREET, LONDON, E.

ACTON & BORMAN'S

SPECIALITIES:

"PROTECTOR" KNIFE POLISH,

IN 3d. PACKETS AND 6d. 1s. 2s. 6d. TINS EVERYWHERE.

"ROYAL LUSTRE" BLACK LEAD

IN PACKETS, 1d. & 2d. ONE TRIAL SOLICITED.

ALSO

"GENUINE" EMERY-EMERY AND GLASS CLOTHS
"ROYAL PATENT" FLEXIBLE GLASS PAPER.
BLOCK BLACK LEADS, KNIFE BOARDS, &c.

72, SHOE LANE, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1781.

MANUFACTURERS OF EMERY, SPECIALLY FOR HULLING AND CLEANING RICE.

A HIGH-CLASS ANTI-CORROSIVE

LUBRICANT

("ENGELBERT'S LUBRICATOR"),

For Cylinders, Valves, Shaftings, Bearings, &c.,

LEAVES NO DIRT OR DEPOSIT. CANNOT "GUM" OR CLOG.

Price 3s. 9d. per Gallon.

PATENTEES & SOLE MANUFACTURERS,

ENGELBERT & CO.,

BISHOPSGATE, LONDON.

AGENT—J. B. K. MACBETH, ENGINEER, BOMBAY.

"MOLLISCORIUM."

For Softening, Preserving and Waterproofing

HARNESS, BOOTS AND SHOES, &c.,

ALSO FOR OILING CARRIAGE AXLES.

HARNESS COMPOSITION.

For Nourishing the Leather and producing a Brilliant Polish.

BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.

For Maintaining a Beautiful Black.

May be ordered through any House in the Trade, either here or in the United Kingdom.

WANNER & PREST, Manufacturers and Patentees, London.

Æsculap

THE ONLY TASTELESS APERIENT.

HUNGARIAN

NATURAL MINERAL WATER.

Highest Award at the International Medical Exhibition, London, 1881.

ÆSCULAP GIVES IMMEDIATE RELIEF AND ULTIMATE CURE IN ALL CASES OF CONSTIPATION, INDIGESTION, AFFECTIONS OF THE STOMACH AND LIVER, GOUT, HEADACHE, RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, NEURALGIA, GRAVEL AND KIDNEY AFFECTIONS. INVALUABLE FOR CORRECTING THE ILL EFFECTS OF ERROR OR EXCESS IN DIET.

ÆSCULAP COMBINES IN THE HIGHEST DEGREE THE APERIENT PROPERTIES OF ALL OTHER MINERAL WATERS WITH GREATER ALKALINITY AND NONE OF THEIR DEBILITATING INFLUENCE AND UNPLEASANT TASTE.

ÆSCULAP IS UNSURPASSED FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

THE ÆSCULAP BITTER WATER COMPANY, LIMITED, 38, SNOW HILL, HOLBORN VIADUCT, LONDON, E.C. [AND BUDA PESTH.

AGENTS:—KEMP & Co., Ld., for Bombay and the Presidency.

NOTICES.

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER

IS A PURELY VEGETABLE REMEDY For INTERNAL and EXTERNAL Use.

PAIN KILLER has *never failed* when used according to *printed directions* inclosing each bottle, and *is perfectly safe even in the most inexperienced hands.*

PAIN KILLER is a sure cure for Sore Throat, Coughs, Chills, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cramps, Cholera, *and all Bowel Complaints.*

PAIN KILLER IS THE BEST remedy known for Sea Sickness, Sick Headache, Pain in the Back or Side, Rheumatism, and Neuralgia.

PAIN KILLER is *unquestionably* the BEST LINIMENT MADE. It brings *speedy and permanent relief* in all cases of Bruises, Cuts, Sprains, Severe Burns, etc.

PAIN KILLER is the well-tried and trusted friend of the Mechanic, Farmer, Planter, Sailor, and in fact all classes wanting a medicine always at hand, and *safe to use* internally or externally with certainty of relief.

☞ No family can afford to be without this invaluable remedy in the house. Its price brings it within the reach of all, and it will annually save many times its cost in doctors' bills.

Sold by all druggists

PERRY DAVIS & SON, Providence, R. I. Proprietors.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY:

ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,

No. 9, Peer Market near Jumma Musjid.

FOR SALE.

1—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.

BY

W. WEDDERBURN, BOM. C. S.

PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.

May be had at this office and at the book-sellers.

NOTICES.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30 Cornhill, E. C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.